The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1867.
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WASHINGTON NEWS.

President Johnson and General Grant.

Probable Conflict of Authority Between Them.

The President Assuming Gen. Grant's Prerogatives.

Removal of Military Commanders the Cause of the Rupture.

Gen. Grant Protests Against the President's Orders.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The President gave out to his private journals last night the full text of his order transferring Gen. Hancock to the Fifth Military District. The order itself has not yet been promulgated by Gen. Grant, and has, therefore, not taken effect. There are numerous reports afloat to-night to the effect that Gen. Grant has refused to promulgate it, but these are incorrect. There are, however, both grave and important reasons why the order is held in abeyance, as I stated yesterday. On receipt of the order Gen. Grant wrote another letter to the President. This letter not being ready for transmission until to-day, did not reach the President until after the Cabinet meeting this afternoon, and he has not yet replied. Gen. Grant regards the last order of the President as entirely superseding General Order No. 77, including his instructions to Gen. Thomas; and there is little doubt that a serious difference—not to say conflict of views—has occurred between the President and Gen. Grant, regarding the powers of the latter under the Reconstruction Acts, and the purpose of his letter to the President to-day is believed to have been to present to him certain further suggestions and points for his consideration, not touching the propriety of Sheridan's removal, on which argument has ceased, but the more important question as to whether the order of the President is not so framed as to conflict directly with the powers granted to the General-in-Chief by the acts of Congress. There is also good ground for the belief that the order when issued, which may possibly be to-morrow, will be accompanied by instructions similar to those which accompanied the first order. The situation of matters between the Executive Mansion and the War Department to-night is exceedingly delicate, and speculation is rife as to the result. Predictions are made that Gen. Grant will refuse to issue the order unless modified or accompanied by instructions of his own, and that as a consequence he will be relieved from duty in the War Department by the President. Should this occur, and the latter undertake to transmit orders through any new Secretary of War, the issue is then direct and unavoidable, for Gen. Grant is acting under the following timely law of Congress. Section 2 of the Army Appropriation Act, approved March 2, 1867, under *protest* is as follows:

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the headquarters of the General of the Army of the United States shall be at the City of Washington, and all orders and instructions relating to military operations, issued by the President or Secretary of War, shall be issued through the General of the Army, and in case of his inability, through the next in rank. The General of the Army shall not be removed, suspended or relieved from command or assigned to duty elsewhere than at said headquarters, except at his own request, without the previous approval of the Senate; and any orders or instructions relating to military operations issued contrary to the requirements of this section shall be null and void, and any officer who shall issue orders or instructions contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and any officer of the army who shall transmit, convey or obey any orders or instructions so issued, contrary to the provisions of this section, knowing that such orders were so issued, shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than two nor more than twenty years, upon conviction thereof in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

THE CABINET SESSION.

The Cabinet session to-day was quite long, lasting until nearly 3 o'clock. No results have transpired. The President has not yet signified to the members of the Cabinet which of their resignations he is ready to accept, and may not do so for some days to come. Jerry Black, who was called here by telegraph yesterday, had an interview with Mr. Seward to-day. There is much excitement in all circles to-day over the political situation, and the air is thick with wild rumors affecting the Cabinet, the President and Gen. Grant. A careful consideration of all the facts known to exist gives no cause for any serious apprehensions.

SECRETARY STANTON'S REMOVAL.

The President was again formally applied to to-day for a copy of Gen. Grant's letter on Secretary Stanton's removal, but declined to make it public. He regards his reply to Gen. Grant as a reply to both letters of the latter. Gen. Grant regards the publication of the correspondence and the allusion to the first letter as removing the injunction of privacy.

Your correspondent called upon the President again to-day, when he positively refused to give him any information upon the subjects which are now exciting the public mind, as he had previously refused to give copies of his recent correspondence with Gen. Grant regarding the removal of Gen. Sheridan.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. SICKLES.

The order relieving Gen. Sickles, likewise made public from the White House in advance of its official publication by the War Department, will be issued to-morrow. There has been no controversy between the President and Gen. Grant on this removal, the latter regarding the case of Gen. Sheridan as involving all the issues to be met on the question of the removal of any of the District Commanders.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The President on last Saturday sent for John M. Langston, a colored orator of Ohio, to inquire regarding the views of colored people regarding the Freedmen's Bureau. Mr. Langston told the President he thought the interests of the blacks demand the retention of Gen. Howard. The President spoke in very severe terms of Gen. Howard, and intimated very clearly that he must relieve him, and put in some true friend of the colored race, and if the colored men here would agree upon one of their number he would surely appoint him. He asked Mr. Langston to take this under consideration till the close of the week. Langston and his friends seem wholly averse to the proposition.

REGISTRATION IN GEORGIA.

Advices from Georgia state that the registration of voters in that State, under the Reconstruction Act, has been completed, although the full returns from all the different counties have not yet been received. It seems that the number of white voters registered falls short of the number calculated upon, when the registration commenced, about 28,000. It was expected that the whites would have a majority of about 30,000, but the most reliable estimates from the returns received thus far guarantee the prediction that the blacks will have a majority of one or two thousand.

ESCAPE OF A REBEL PRISONER.

Information from Savannah states that the notorious James Duncan, Commissary to the rebel Wirz at Andersonville, escaped from Fort Pulaski last week. He was in confinement there serving a term of fifteen years' imprisonment, to which he was sentenced by a Court-martial convened at Savannah immediately after the close of the war. It is understood that while in the hospital he was allowed to go to the wharf connected with the wharf bordering on the Savannah River, and there found the health-boat used by the quarantine officers, which he broke from its moorings, and which he escaped to the ship *Leo*. The vessel had cleared from Savannah the day previous, and sailed for France on the day following. The sergeant of the guard on duty at the time of the escape is now under arrest, and charges have been preferred against him.

PERSONAL.

Capt. George R. Walbridge, formerly Provost-Marshal of this District, and Commandant of the Old Capitol Prison during the latter part of the war, has been transferred to the Sixth Regular Infantry, retaining his rank of Captain, and has been ordered to Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee Reservation on the Arkansas River.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Aug. 27.

CHICAGO POSTMASTER.

The President to-day appointed F. T. Sherman, Postmaster at Chicago, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. Gilmore.

CHOLERA AT LEGHORN.

Our Counsel at Leghorn, under date of Aug. 7, says:

"It has now been twenty days since the first case of cholera occurred, and not more than one or two cases daily have been reported. I have reason to hope that as it has not increased, we may be spared a severe visitation of the disease.

NATIONAL BANK OF UNADILLA.

Comptroller of Currency, Hulburd, gives notice that the circulating notes of the National Unadilla Bank, New-York, will be paid in lawful money of the United States, upon presentation of the same at the Treasury of the United States.

THE STATISTICAL BUREAU.

The report from the Statistical Bureau of Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be issued in a few days, six months earlier than usual. It will exhibit the following results:

Total imports of foreign merchandise and specie, $412,233,123; less foreign merchandise and specie exported, $19,941,227; net imports, $392,291,896. This does not include the value of vessels sold to foreigners, which cannot be given for several months yet. Of this amount $42,548,341 remained in the warehouse on the 30th of June, 1867. The domestic exports during the same period were $334,549,043. All these values are in gold, the domestic merchandise from the Atlantic States having been reduced to gold values at the rates indicated by the monthly average price of gold in New-York.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The following officers of the retired list have been ordered to report to Gen. Schofield for court-martial duty: Brevet Majors W. H. Rassell, A. B. Thompson, Wm. Dean, R. H. Porter and Paul Quirk; Capts. H. B. Hendershatt, W. B. Lowe, C. H. McNalty and W. F. Godwin, Brevet Capt. Alfred Townsend and First Lieut. T. S. Doebler.

Major-Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, United States Volunteers, has been mustered out, to date Oct. 1; Major A. E. H. Johnson, A. A. G., has been mustered out, to date Sept. 1. Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. B. Carey, Thirteenth Infantry, has been ordered to his regiment. Brevet Col. H. C. Wood, A. A. G., has been ordered to report to Gen. Pope. Capt M. C. Martin has been detached from ordnance duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders, to take effect Sept. 1. Capt. George W. Doty has been detached from equipment duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders, to take effect Sept. 1.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Lieutenant-Commander Oscar F. Stanton has been detached from the command of the *Tahoma*, and placed on waiting orders. Assistant Paymaster Theodore S. Thompson has been detached from the *Tahoma* and ordered to settle his accounts. Commander George H. Cooper has been ordered to ordnance duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard from and after Sept. 1. Commander S. P. Quackenbush has been ordered to equipment duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard from and after Sept. 1.

HOMESTEAD SETTLEMENTS.

Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, in answer to a call made by a party in Minnesota for information in regard to the rights of heirs under a homestead settlement, replies as follows:

First—That upon the death of a homestead settler, the heirs at law may establish, to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver, the fact of the decease of the settler, and of his actual settlement to the period of decease, and enter the land under the 8th section, at the price given by law; or,

Second—Upon filing proof of decease, of their heirship, they may enter upon the land and complete the five years settlement and cultivation required by the law, and upon making proof of that fact obtain a patent for the tract in favor of said heirs; or,

Third—They may pay for the same before the expiration of the five years, under the 8th section of the Homestead Act, upon proving their continuous actual settlement and cultivation from decease of settler to date of payment.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

The amount of gold in the Treasury to-day is	$93,639,000
Amount in Gold Certificates	1[illegible],106,000
Currency	51,332,000

The receipts for the six days up to the 26th of August were:

From Internal Revenue	$2,879,000
From Customs	3,343,000

The receipts from the 1st July were:

From Internal Revenue	$38,907,000
From Customs	26,353,000
Total from both sources	$65,260,000

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

The President's Order Assigning Gen. Hancock to the Command.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26, 1867.

SIR: In consequence of the unfavorable condition of the health of Major-Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, as reported to you in Surgeon Hasson's dispatch of the 21st inst., my order dated Aug. 17, 1867, is hereby modified so as to assign Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress passed March 2, 1867, and of the Military Department comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas.

On being relieved from the command of the Department of the Missouri by Major-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Major-Gen. Hancock will proceed directly to New-Orleans, La., and assuming the command to which he is hereby assigned, will, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress upon district commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of military departments.

Major-Gen. P. H. Sheridan will at once turn over his present command to the officer in rank next to himself, and proceeding without delay to Fort Lawrence, Kansas, will relieve Major-Gen. Hancock of the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Major-Gen. George H. Thomas will, until further orders, remain in command of the Department of the Cumberland.

Very respectfully, yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Gen. U. S. Grant, Secretary of War *ad interim*.

THE SECOND DISTRICT.

Removal of Gen. Sickles—The President's Order.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Aug. 26, 1867.

Brevet Major-Gen. Edward R. S. Canby is hereby assigned to the command of the Second Military District, created by the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Military Department of the South, embracing the States of North Carolina and South Carolina. He will as soon as practicable relieve Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and in assuming the command to which he is hereby assigned will, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress upon district commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of military departments.

Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is hereby relieved from the command of the Second Military District.

The Secretary of War *ad interim* will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Letter from Thaddeus Stevens on the Removal of Military Commanders—His Opinion of Conservative Republicans.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 27, 1867.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has so far recovered his health that he expects to start, in a few days, on a tour to the upper lakes. The following letter from him will appear in the *Examiner and Herald* of this place to-morrow:

COLUMBIA, Penn., Aug. 24, 1867.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster, Penn.:

DEAR SIR: Several of your intelligent constituents in this region, no doubt from want of proper information, are complaining of mistakes made by Congress in not passing laws at the last session restraining the removal of certain officers engaged in reconstruction. I contended that you had passed an act some very close providing for that very contingency, but which is not executed. Will you be so good as to inform me how far our Representative is responsible for this omission, if omission it be. You know we are in the habit of dealing familiarly with the member from the Ninth.

A brief answer will much oblige your friend,
SAMUEL SCHOCK.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 26, 1867.

Col. Samuel Schock, Columbia, Penn.

DEAR SIR: You are right in supposing that Congress made mistakes, as is the inevitable lot of man, but you mistake in supposing that there is any law to prohibit the removal of District Commanders without the consent of the Senate.

Soon after the commencement of the last session of Congress I reported a bill from the Committee of the House of Representatives, which contained a provision prohibiting the removal without the consent of the Senate. It passed the House and was sent to the Senate. The Senate struck it out and returned it to the House, who refused to concur in the amendment. The result was a Committee of Conference, where an animated contest ensued. There were several other questions in controversy between the Houses, which the House offered to yield, if this could be granted. The Senate perseveringly refused, declaring that they would sooner lose the bill. As that would frustrate all our legislation it could not be allowed. The House yielded, with a warning of the evils it would inflict upon the country. Some of the members of the Senate seemed to doubt their power under the Constitution which they had just repudiated, and wholly outside of which all agreed that we were acting; else our whole work of reconstruction was usurpation, or perhaps they had a desire to be thought to be gravely conservative and magnanimous. These ideas seemed to control the action of some half a dozen Senators, who preferred trusting the President.

My dear Colonel, a few Senators of great ability, undoubted patriotism and purity, have become so saturated with what they are pleased to call *conservatism* (*whose meaning I confess I am unable to understand*,) that I fear they will forget the monster that was slain in 1776 and again in 1861, and will thus do great damage to the creation of a Government now so capable of being converted into a political paradise. This is liable to happen, not so much by a direct and palpable attack upon its framework as by gradually forgetting the vital principles of the Declaration of Independence. Strike out one of the living sparks which give life to our Goddess of Liberty, and the mysterious and intense heat whose welding fires, near a century ago and at present, are fusing the principles of freedom and reducing despotism to a cinder, will gradually cool, until the most conservative despot could thrust his sword into it without affecting its temper.

I have said above that I did not know the meaning of *Conservatism*. I have since seen the report of a speech, said to have been made by an Ohio Senator at Canton, Ohio, which, if it be truly reported and is to be considered as a definition of that doctrine, then it to me is very alarming—worse than copperheadism. It is legislation without authority, and reconstruction by usurpation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THADDEUS STEVENS.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Fifty-ninth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The Constitutional Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning.

Several petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. Ballard moved that the Committee on Revision be instructed to so amend the article relating to the powers and duties of the Governor, as to give ten days after the adjournment of the Legislature within which bills sent to the Governor may be signed when that time has not elapsed during the session.

This was laid on the table.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Greeley called up the resolution for amending the rules so as to abolish the Committee of the Whole with all the requirements that reports be considered therein.

After debate, Mr. Alvord moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried.

Mr. Grass called up the resolution directing the Committee on Revision to strike from the article on the organization of the Legislature the words "except aliens" wherever they occur.

After debate, Mr. Conger moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from Mr. Freeman Clark, correcting a clerical error in his minority report on the question of finance.

THE PARDONING POWER.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on the pardoning power, with Mr. Tappan in the chair.

The pending question was on an amendment of Mr. Gould, that no pardon shall be granted until it shall be examined by a Board of Pardon, and in every case except in a case of treason, the reasons therefor shall be given.

Mr. Gould advocated the plan for a Board of Pardon to aid the Governor in discharge of his duty.

Mr. Verplank was in favor of leaving the pardoning power entirely with the Governor, as provided by the present Constitution.

Mr. Graves and Mr. M. T. Townsend took a similar view.

Mr. T. W. Dwight argued in favor of a Pardon Board.

After further discussion, Mr. Gould's amendment was lost.

A vote was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. T. W. Dwight providing for a Board of Pardon, and it was lost.

Mr. T. W. Dwight then moved to amend that the Legislature shall have power to provide a Board of Pardon. Lost.

Mr. Duganne moved to strike out the word "treason" wherever it occurs, and insert "impeachment." Lost.

Mr. Ketchum moved to amend that the Governor shall annually communicate to the Legislature the reasons for each case of commutation or pardon. Lost.

Mr. Duganne moved to amend so that when the death penalty shall be commuted by one Governor, no other Governor shall have power over the case, unless it be proved that the convict was innocent. Lost.

The Committee then rose and reported the article to the Convention.

Mr. Ketchum renewed his motion to amend so that the Governor shall annually communicate to the Legislature the reasons for each pardon or commutation granted. Lost by 78 to 28.

Mr. C. C. Dwight moved to amend by adding the words "rehabilitation in cases of erroneous convictions." Lost by 31 to 69.

The article was then adopted and referred to the Committee on Revision.

Mr. Alvord moved that the Committee of the Whole having the report of the Finance Committee in charge, also take into consideration the report of the Committee on Canals.

The motion was carried by yeas 67, nays 34.

STATE FINANCES AND CANALS.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the reports of the Committees on the Finances of the State and on the Canals, Mr. Sherman in the chair.

The finance report was taken up and the article read through.

The article reported by the Committee on Canals was then read through.

Recess to 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The Convention met at 7:30 o'clock.

Mr. Lapham moved to postpone the consideration of the report of the Committee of Finance and Canals until to-morrow morning. Carried.

MILITIA AND MILITARY OFFICERS.

The Convention then went into a Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Militia and Military Officers, Mr. Harris in the chair.

Mr. Ballard moved to amend so as to make those who had been honorably discharged from volunteer service of the United States exempt from military duty.

Mr. Barto moved to amend so that the exemption shall only apply to those who have served one year. Carried.

Mr. Ballard's amendment was adopted.

The report provides that persons who have scruples of conscience against bearing arms, belonging to any religious denomination whatever, may be exempt.

Mr. Roberts moved to strike out "Belonging to any religious denomination whatever." Lost.

Mr. Krum moved to strike out all exemptions for conscientious scruples. Lost.

Mr. Bickword moved to amend so that those shall be exempt who belong to a religious denomination whose discipline forbids them from bearing arms. Lost.

Mr. Verplanck moved to limit the active force of the National Guard, in time of peace, to 30,000 men. Lost.

Mr. Weed moved to amend so that exemptions for conscientious scruples shall only apply in time of peace. Lost.

Mr. Stratton moved to amend so as to confine the appointment by the Governor and Senate to Major-Generals and the Commissary-General. Carried.

The article was then reported to the Convention.

Mr. Landon moved the following substitute for the whole article:

The Legislature shall provide by law for the designation, enrollment, organization, equipment and discipline of the militia force of the State. Lost, 38 to 56.

Mr. Robertson renewed his amendment to strike out the words, "exempting from military service those who have conscientious scruples, belonging to any religious denomination whatsoever." Lost. 36 to 51.

Mr. Verplanck moved that the active National Guard be limited in time of peace to 36,000. Lost.

The article was then adopted, and referred to Committee on Revision.

Adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The University Difficulty—Colored Candidates for Congress—Modification of Gen. Pope's Jury Order.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The University difficulty has given rise to considerable feeling. It is stated that something in a speech by one of the students, at the recent University Commencement, induced Gen. Pope to take steps for closing up the institution, and converting the establishment into a barracks for soldiers. Through the exertions of Chancellor Lipscomb, however, the exercises were allowed to continue, on the condition, it is alleged, that the newspaper Press of the State should not refer to the matter. It is also reported that Gen. Pope had ordered that an appropriation of $8,000, made by the Legislature for the institute, be withheld.

The freedmen, in the First and Fourth Districts, are out in addresses to their fellow-citizens, irrespective of color, as candidates for Congress. They claim that their right to vote gives them the right to hold office, and as they are in the majority, the whites shall not be elected by their votes. The candidates are conservative, and in favor of universal amnesty. It is the impression that a large number of whites will vote for blacks in preference to whites who can take the test oath.

Gen. Pope has issued orders revoking temporarily so much of his jury order as interferes with the present term of the civil Courts, as the registration lists are not completed. White jurors will be permitted to serve exclusively, provided they have registered.

The rains during the last two weeks have been unprecedentedly severe. Accounts from Middle and Southern and Southwestern Georgia and Florida, where the cotton prospects had been so promising, now give most gloomy prospects. The continued rains have beaten off the bloom, and the worm and the caterpillar have also made their appearance. It is believed, however, that notwithstanding the heavy rains, a fair crop has been made already. It is now raining hard.

THE SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

Thanks to George Peabody—Adjournment of the Session to Meet at Chicago Next Year.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Tuesday, Aug. 27.

At the general session of the Scientific Association yesterday forenoon, Dr. Wheatland introduced a resolution tendering the thanks of the Association to George Peabody for his donations in behalf of science, which was adopted.

Resolutions were then introduced and adopted approving the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures.

A resolution was offered and adopted that it is the opinion of the Association that it is inexpedient to change the weight of the present gold dollar.

A paper was then read on the geology of the State of Maine, and another on the geographical distribution of radiates on the western coast of North America.

Prof. Hungerford read a paper on the "Climate Glacial Epoch in North America;" also a paper on the "Ripton Sea-beaches."

Prof. Hitchcock read a paper on the "Geology of Vermont."

Mr. Putnam read a paper on "Ichthyological Fauna in Lake Champlain."

A general meeting of the Association was held in the evening, when the final business of the session was disposed of. Resolutions were adopted thanking the city for the use of the City Hall; also thanking the Champlain Transportation Company and the various railroads for favors received.

The next meeting of the Association will be held in Chicago on the first Wednesday of August next year.

An invitation has been extended to the Association by W. H. H. Bingham to visit Mount Mansfield, which many of the members have accepted.

Earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad—Suicides in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad (Kansas branch) for July are $190,000. The estimated earnings for August, $200,000.

A man named Joseph Anderson or James Armstrong, committed suicide on Sunday night at the St. Nicholas Hotel by taking chloroform.

A butcher named Murphy, living in Kirkwood, near the city, blew his brains out with a gun last night.

A very heavy rain-storm, accompanied by high wind and thunder and lightning, passed over the city this evening, doing much good to vegetation. This is the first rain we have had for over a month.

Arrest of Aaron Jones, the Prize Fighter

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Aaron Jones was arrested by the Sheriff this morning and held in bonds for $3,000 not to fight in Hamilton County. Securities were given, and Jones was immediately released. The fight takes place on Saturday next, at some locality within fifty miles of this city.

The backers of Jones and McCool have announced that all persons desirous of witnessing the fight must positively be in Cincinnati by Friday evening, Aug. 30. The excursion will be made by railroad by special trains that will leave at a very early hour on Saturday morning. The fight will take place on Saturday, Aug. 31.

Crops South and West.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Heavy rains continue throughout this State. The seaboard planters are complaining, from all points, of rain, saying that the crops are already greatly damaged, and if the rain does not cease soon, very serious consequences will follow. Brooks County reports heavy rains daily for the last six weeks.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Accounts from the crops are very discouraging, by reason of the drouth.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The weather is unsettled. It rained last night and this morning, but is now clear. The crop accounts from all parts of the State are favorable. The caterpillar has appeared in some sections, but is not doing much damage.

A New-York Lawyer Honorably Discharged.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Anthony Weidman, the lawyer lately arrested in New-York and brought to this city, on a charge of larceny by Bailee, was to-day, on a hearing, honorably discharged. He returns to New-York to practice law there.

Woolen Factory Burned at Greensburgh, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

A very destructive fire occurred to-night at Greensburgh, which entirely consumed the woolen factory of Messrs. Bradley Brothers, the warerooms of Messrs. Coskey & Shirk, the Merchants' Union Express Office, and several other buildings. The telegraph lines were also burned. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

MEXICO.

Reception of President Juarez in the City of Mexico—The Mexicans Sick of Bloodshed, and Clamoring for a General Amnesty.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The correspondent of the *Bulletin* writes from the City of Mexico, under date of July 31, describing the entry of Juarez, which elicited much enthusiasm.

At a grand banquet Juarez hoped the nation would imitate the clemency and moderation of the United States in victory.

The Mexican Press is clamoring for a general amnesty. The people, it is said, are sick of bloodshed.

Consul Godey, at San Francisco, has received an authoritative denial of the reported massacre of the Imperialists at Queretaro.

Ortega was closely confined at Monterey.

Juarez has announced his determination to put down all armed factions, but he will pursue a course of clemency and conciliation toward those who are submissive, and will do all in his power to heal the distractions, develop the resources and elevate the character of the country.

The army is to be reduced to 18,000 men, and many prisoners are to be released.

The damaged wheat of the ship *Blackwell*, which was destroyed by fire, was sold at auction at $1 55@$1 70.

Sailed—Ship *Cormorant*, for Liverpool.

The Chamber of Commerce have called a meeting to consider the memorial of the shipmasters relative to the difficulty with sailor landlords.

Five ships are now waiting for crews.

The Tennessee Militia Not to be Disbanded—Receiver Appointed for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Gen. Cooper issued an order this morning stopping the disbandment of the State Guards. He gives as a reason the bad conduct of the outlaws and disloyal citizens in certain portions of the State. He recommends the loyal men who have been threatened to bring suits, and promises to dispose of the State Guard for their protection.

Joe Williams and Ben Holmes (colored) left here to-day to speak in behalf of the Conservatives in Georgia, on invitation.

Gov. Brownlow's majority will be over 50,000. He is already engaged in preparing his message and inaugural address.

Dr. D. B. Cliff, of Franklin, was commissioned to-day by Gov. Brownlow Receiver of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and Mr. Richards, of Memphis, Superintendent. The road failed to pay its interest money due the State.

A commission will be given Col. L. H. Williams as Attorney-General for the Carthage District.

Extensive Colored Military Organization in Virginia—Another Convention Called For.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Gen. Schofield last week ordered a Commission of Magistrates in Hanover County to investigate whether colored military organizations existed. The investigation showed that secret military organizations of formidable strength existed among the blacks, which is believed to extend in the counties throughout the State. The fact creates alarm among the whites, who have neither organization nor arms.

Nearly $1,000,000 six per cent. North Carolina bonds were issued at Raleigh a few days since to certain railroads in that State, to be paid out to contractors. This is a part of the $4,000,000 authorized by the last Legislature.

Over half a million dollars have been subscribed by the Virginia counties to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

The County of Greenbrier yesterday voted $250,000.

A meeting of ex-officers, soldiers and sailors of the United States was held to-night, and adopted a resolution calling for a Convention to be held in Richmond on the 25th of September.

Explosion of a Powder Mill in Vermont—Three Men Killed.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Tuesday, Aug. 27.

At 11 o'clock this morning one mill belonging to the Bennington Powder Company exploded, instantly killing three men named Abraham Moon, Edward Cunningham and Wm. Downs. The latter was blown into fragments. The damage is not heavy, and the cause of the explosion is unknown.

Conviction of Distillers in Pennsylvania for Violations of the Revenue Laws.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The Lycoming County Whisky case of Rank, Barker & Henderson, before the United States District Court, seized by J. L. Linton, United States Revenue Agent, has been tried, and the jury to-day brought in a verdict of guilty. This was the largest whisky case that has ever been tried in the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Deaths from Cholera in the Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Three hundred and thirty deaths by cholera have occurred in the Indian Territory, south of Kansas.

Thirty-seven per cent. of the population of Fort Gibson have died from it.

At Fort Arbuckle sixty soldiers and seventy-five Indians have succumbed to it.

Colored Mass Meeting at Macon, Ga.

MACON, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 27.

A colored mass meeting was held here to-day and was attended by 6,000 to 8,000 persons. Speeches were made by white and colored orators in the interest of the Radical Party, and the Atlanta Radical platform was adopted. General good order and feeling prevailed on the ground and in the city.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

A Nashville dispatch says that Gov. Brownlow has taken possession of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and appointed Mr. Cliff, receiver.

A Cairo despatch says that the strike on the road has ended, and that the trains will commence running again as usual to-day.

Burning of a Railroad Machine-shop in Indiana.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The machine-shop and engine-house of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, at Lafayette, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Four locomotives were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

Death of Judge Whitehead, of New-Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Hon. Ira C. Whitehead, formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, died at his residence in Merristown this morning, in the 70th year of his age.

Union Nomination for Congress in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The Union Convention of the Second Ohio District this morning nominated Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, to Congress by acclamation.

Prize Fight in New-Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

A prize fight occurred to-day at Gloucester, N. J., between Jim Flyfish and Bob Sweeny for $100. Twenty rounds were fought in thirty minutes. Sweeny won by Flyfish striking a foul blow.

Falling of a Railroad Bridge—One Man Killed.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The trestle-work being used in the erection of a bridge across the Susquehanna River at this point, gave way this morning, precipitating seven workmen into the river, killing one man, and slightly injuring the others.

Base-Ball Match at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The base-ball match to-day between the Mutual Club, of New-York, and the Pastimes, of this city, was won by the Pastimes, the score standing 31 to 40.

Receipt of Cotton at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Three bales of cotton were received from Quitman, Ga., per the Albany and Gulf Railroad. This is the first cotton received this season from the above place.

Swarms of Locusts in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

There were immense swarms of locusts in the vicinity of the City of Ellsworth, Kansas, yesterday, moving in a southeasterly direction.

Maryland State Temperance Convention.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The State Temperance Convention now in session in this city is well attended.

Registration in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Ninety-four persons registered to-day, of whom fifty-one were whites and forty-three blacks.

THE WEST INDIES.

Late Intelligence from Jamaica and the Barbados.

By the arrival at this port of the schooner *Wings of the Morning*, we have advices from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 3d inst.

The question of immigration from the Southern States continued to be discussed by the Island Press. Col. Graham, who has gone out to Jamaica to inquire and report as to the prospects for immigrants, had visited the western part of the island to inspect localities and to gather information. He had been the guest of the Governor, Sir John Peter Grant, at Creighton, His Excellency's mountain residence. It had been proposed, as the best mode of raising the means for subsidizing a steamer to run between Kingston and New-Orleans, to lay a small export tax upon Jamaica fruits shipped to the latter place by the steamers. Jamaica can supply an unlimited quantity of tropical fruits for the American market, all that is wanted being speedy conveyance. By sailing vessels the passage from Kingston to New-Orleans is fourteen to fifteen days, whereas by steamer the run would be only of five or six days' duration. Besides the importance of this immigration project, the people of Jamaica are extremely anxious to have regular steam communication with the United States, and they complain that since the withdrawal of the former steam communication with New-York there has been a diversion of American travelers from that island to other places in the West Indies.

The prospectus had been published in the Island newspaper of a company, entitled "The Jamaica Commercial Agency Company," recently formed in England for the purpose of collecting in, and exporting from Jamaica, its produce, and importing British and other goods into the island, and the sales thereof respectively; also for the purpose of doing any other business that may be incidental or conducive to the furtherance of the objects, with power to extend the operations of this company to other British colonies. Lord Alfred Churchill is the Chairman of the company, and Thomas Hughes, Esq., M. P., Deputy Chairman, and its management is vested in a Board of Directors in London. It has been formed in the interest of the small settlers and will receive consignments of every kind of produce and execute orders for goods, whether for members of the company or others. It is expected that this association will give a great impetus to the industry of the freedmen of the Island, whose benefit it especially seeks to promote.

Wilson, the Savings Bank defaulter, had pleaded guilty and been sentenced to sixteen years hard labor in the General Penetentiary. The moneys appropriated by him amounted in all to $22,000.

BARBADOS.

Barbados advices, *via* Jamaica, are to the 19th ult.

Subscription lists had been opened in Bridgetown at the Colonial Bank and Messrs. M. Cavan & Co.'s on behalf of the sufferers by the late destructive fire at St. Kitts, headed in several instances by amounts of $100. Some $1,500 had already been subscribed.

The following is the quantity of sugar shipped up to the 10th July, 1867, in comparison with the previous year: To the 10th July, 1867, 37,489 hhds., 3,065 tierces, 11,805 bbls., 3,188 bags. To the 10th July, 1866, 43,890 hhds., 3,877 tierces, 13,447 bbls., 4,403 bags. The late advance in the price of sugar in the British market had created a corresponding advance in Barbados, and hopes were entertained of an improvement in demand, with a further advance of prices. The wet season seemed to have fairly set in.

AFFAIRS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The State-street Irregularities—Arguments of Assistant District-Attorney Hyde, District-Attorney Hillard and H. W. Paine.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1867.

The attendance at the opening of the United States Circuit Court this morning was very large. Among those present were Chief-Justice Chase, who arrived in Boston yesterday, and Hon. Gerrit Smith, of New-York. Chief-Justice Chase occupied a seat on the bench for a short time, and after being introduced to numerous lawyers present, left the court-room.

Assistant District-Attorney Hyde continued his argument of yesterday. He said he should consider only those points which particularly related to the form of the indictment. He understood that the motion of the counsel to quash the indictment was upon the ground that the property of the Government embezzled was not particularly set forth. The quantity of the money, the kind of money, and the value of the money were all shown in the indictment. It was plain that in the indictment it was stated that the moneys and goods belonged to the United States, but that the jurors were unable to give a more particular description. He did not think this statement was needed in the indictment. It was particular enough without that.

One of the important questions was whether "we have sufficiently described it as the public moneys of the United States." In the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Wyman, cited yesterday by Mr. Morse, he did not see anything to obviate the construction of the matter taken by the Government. He had also examined the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Sawtell with a like result.

District-Attorney Hillard said that exceptions had been taken to the counts framed under the statutes of 1866, and against the form of the indictment. He should leave those points for the Court to decide, deeming it unnecessary to add anything to what had been said. What he had to say would be confined to the statutes of 1866; and the inquiry was what is the fair legal interpretation of the language of that statute. The rules of interpretation are general and specific. There are two classes of written forms in which the guiding star is, and they are wills and statutes. He cited from Dane's abridgements to show the manner in which the statutes should be rightly constructed. He also read citations from other authorities, and read the reports in the *Congressional Globe* in relation to the action and meaning of Congress when this bill was introduced and passed.

Six or eight years ago when the people dwelling by the salt water did not see the relations of the Government with other nations, the Central Government at Washington was a little more than a united obstruction. The exigencies of the Government now demand that every subject shall contribute directly in a thousand ways to its support, by licenses, taxes, &c. It comes home to every man's business, bosom and pockets. A revolution has been created. Instead of there being here and there a man charged with keeping and disbursing the public moneys, as before, the names of the persons now is legion. There are several persons who handle public money who are unknown at Washington. In this very case before us, more than one million dollars was given by the disbursing officer or some other parties, into the hands of brokers in this city, as a scheme of speculation. The object of the statute was to create a standard of moral conduct so that every man who represented the Government and cared for the public funds would say, "I touch not, I taste not and I handle not;" and who would say, when tempted by others, no matter how great the temptation, "Not one dollar shall you have." It is related of President Harrison, when he was Governor of the Northwest Territory, he had a large amount of Government money and owed a man $100. He would no more have thought of using the Government money to liquidate that debt than he would of committing suicide. That is the standard Government has a right to expect, should exact, and which it hopes to exact. From all the evidence it was plain that the purpose of Congress was to enact a law so that all the persons enumerated, whether they let out money or took it out, should be punished for embezzlement. He cited various authorities in relation to embezzlement and the punishment thereof having a bearing upon the case, and argued to show that the cases came under the act of Congress, according to the right construction thereof.

He read his construction of the third section of the statute as follows: That if any person, not an authorized depositor of public moneys, shall use, transfer, convert, appropriate, or apply any portion of the public money for any purpose not prescribed by law, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged an embezzlement of the money so deposited, loaned, transferred, used, converted, appropriated or applied, and punished as provided in section two of this act, which last is the penal clause. The interpretation of Mr. Hillard left out the clause, "any president, cashier, teller, director, or other officer of any bank or banking association, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act;" and Mr. Hillard contended that that clause simply enlarged the enumeration of the Government officers, thus giving greater effect to the whole clause. He thought that the last clause of section two, "and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than one year, nor more than ten years, or by fine not more than the amount embezzled, nor less than $1,000, or by both; such fine and imprisonment at the direction of the Court," governed the whole of section three. In regard to the statutes cited by the opposing counsel, he thought that many of them, the main ones, were not pertinent.

H. W. Paine, senior counsel for Hartwell, said he should base his argument on the statute of 1846, and should discuss whether this defendant is embraced by that statute. The indictment should charge that his client was charged with the safe-keeping of the public money by some act of Congress, that he was not only charged with the safe-keeping but with the transfer and disbursement of the public funds. It was to such officers the statute applied and he held that his client was not such an officer. Congress manifestly intended when this act was framed that a severe penalty should be imposed upon that class of persons who from their connection with banking institutions had great facilities for robbing the Treasury. That they did not impose any penalty upon the residue of that class other than those connected with banking institutions, because they did not suppose any penalty to be necessary.

In closing, Mr. Paine stated that if the case went to the jury he should feel it his duty to raise the question whether the legal-tender act which tended to produce rash gambling and speculation and demoralization could be the constitutional law of the land.

After a recess Judge Clifford said there had been two questions discussed. The first was whether the first three counts of the indictment described an offence within the jurisdiction of the Court, for which the defendant could be convicted and sentenced under the 14th section of the act of 1846. The second was whether the remaining seven counts described an offence within the jurisdiction of the Court. A difference of opinion existed between the Judges on the first question, and in some degree as to the second. Both agreed that the motion to quash must be overruled. After a trial, if the Judges were unable to agree in opinion, the case will be turned into a certificate of opinion and sent to Washington.

Both the Judges agreed that Hartwell was an officer of the Government, but whether he was an officer charged with the safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of public funds was a question they disagreed upon. Hartwell was accordingly arraigned and pleaded not guilty to the indictment. Evidence will commence to-morrow, and it is expected his case will last three days. VIGIL.

Secretary Stanton's Reply to the City Council of Boston.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Boston, on Monday, the following communication from Secretary Stanton was read:

COTUIT PORT, Friday, Aug. 23, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of yesterday's date, inclosing a copy of resolutions passed by the Aldermen and Common Council of Boston, referring to my public services and tendering to me the hospitalities of that city. Such a testimonial could not fail to be gratifying to any public servant, and by me will be highly appreciated. In respect to the public services referred to, I claim no more merit than justly belongs to all loyal and patriotic men and women, who were ready to bear all, do all and suffer all that their Government might be saved, and its foundations established upon the principle of universal freedom, guaranteed by universal suffrage and universal education.

My purpose in visiting this State was truly stated in the preamble to your resolutions, viz.: for the reestablishment of my health. I hope, therefore, to be excused from any public ceremony or attention, and that this will be received as an appropriate acknowledgment of the hospitalities tendered me by the municipal authorities of Boston.

With much respect, I am, yours truly,
EDWIN M. STANTON.

Hon. Otis Norcross, Mayor of Boston.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Quarantine Question—Registrar Harris' Weekly Letter—The Tenement-House Bill, &c.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, President Schultz in the chair.

The Sanitary Committee offered, through Dr. Stone, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That if the Sanitary Superintendent or his assistant has any doubt of the propriety of granting any permits to vessels or cargoes, he shall refer the question to the Sanitary Committee.

Resolved, That the Superintendent or his assistant is directed to file all permits of the Health Officer, and to record in a book the name, cargo and sanitary condition of every vessel that has been quarantined, and that this book be laid before the Board of Health at every regular meeting.

Resolved, That the Superintendent and his assistant are to keep themselves informed of the sanitary condition of every vessel that has been quarantined and allowed to come within 1,760 yards of the wharves of the district, and that at least bi-weekly, or more frequent reports be obtained of such vessels for the period of one month after their arrival in the district.

Resolved, That the President be authorized, after consulting with the proper authorities, to indicate the line of 1,760 yards from the wharves by anchoring the necessary buoys.

The introduction of these resolutions gave rise to considerable warm discussion between members as to Quarantine matters generally, the end of all being the tabling of the resolutions.

A member then moved that the Counsel of the Board be directed to report at the next meeting what, in his judgement, are the jurisdiction and duties of the Quarantine Commissioners, Board of Health and Health Officer, respectively. Adopted.

The usual weekly letter from Dr. Harris was presented. It reads as follows:

"The week ending on Saturday last was favorable to life, though the temperature (75° Fahrenheit) was more than ten degrees higher than that of the corresponding week last year, and the degree of humidity was nearly the same in both. The total number of deaths in New-York was 608, including 88 in public institutions, 59 of the latter being inmates of the Island hospitals and asylums. There were 274 deaths in Brooklyn, including 31 in the institutions and villages outside the city proper. The mortality in these cities in the corresponding week last year was 714 and 249 respectively. The average mortality in corresponding week the past thirteen years in New-York was 614, or 6 more than the total of last week. The population is believed to have increased more than 70 per cent. in the past fourteen years.

Zymotic diseases, mostly diarrhœal, still predominate, but are decreasing in their relative as well as absolute numbers. These foul air diseases destroyed at the rate of 1 life in every 2,751 inhabitants, (by census,) or 42.48 per cent. of all that died in New-York last week, and 1 in 2,767 of the inhabitants of Brooklyn, or 39.05 per cent. of all that died in that city. Of infants under one year old, 232, or 38.13 per cent. perished in the former, and 111, or 40.51 per cent. of all in the latter city. The death-rate is now, and has been for two weeks past, higher in Brooklyn than in New-York. And upon investigation the fact plainly appears that the excessive mortality is mostly confined to filthy or to undrained sections of the Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Twelfth and Sixteenth Wards. In the foul slums of the last-named ward there was one death in every 650 of its inhabitants last week. Dr. Stiles, the Registrar, says: 'The Sixteenth shows a fearful death-rate, which, if it continue, would destroy one out of every twelve inhabitants. The density of population, (but 32 square yards to each person,) and the undrained condition of the soil account for this result. Systematic drainage has not yet been attempted in that ward. Sunken lots have been filled and nuisances abated, but the chief source of evil still remains.' Great practical lessons in sanitary science can be studied in Brooklyn just now, and it will be fortunate if the people there shall put in practice Col. Waring's precepts and methods of 'Drainage for Health and Drainage for Profit.'

There were very few deaths outside the tenement-house districts in New York last weeek. For example, in the Twenty-first Ward, where 44 deaths occurred (exclusive of 29 at Bellevue Hospital) only 3 occurred in 56 blocks west of Lexington-avenue; while in the 25,000 inhabitants of the Fifteenth Ward, only 4 died. Seven blocks in the Twentieth, a like number of blocks having similar sanitary wants in the Sixth, the Seventh, the Tenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-first Wards, had more deaths than all the well-housed and cleanly population in the city. Sanitary and social improvements must go hand in hand in those homes of unhealthiness if we would rescue them from their high death-rates. The excess of mortality last week seemed to occur almost wholly in those blocks in which domestic cleanliness is especially neglected."

The Board, on motion, directed the Counsel to commence suits at once against all tenement-house owners who have not complied with the terms of the recent legislative enactment concerning such dwellings.

A communication was received from Messrs. Gardiner, Baker & Co., asking permission to remove a quantity of cotton and wool (the cargo of vessels from infected ports,) from the warehouses at Red Hook to a European steamer now lying at one of the City wharves. Referred to the Sanitary Committee and Counsel of the Board.

The Board then adjourned to meet again on Thursday, the 5th of September.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Speech of Hon. John A. Bingham—Review of the Situation—Surrender of the Democratic Party—Taxation and the Government Bonds.

Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM addressed a large political meeting in New-Market, Harrison County, Ohio, on Saturday, 24th inst. As reported in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, he spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is not my purpose to detain you very long with any remarks, lest, perchance, the clouds which lower about us may pour down their contents upon us. I trust that in the few brief words I may utter to-day, I may be able to impress you with the conviction that it is the interest of every man in this community to stand with those who stood by the Government, and against those who stood against the Government, through that long contest of four years which terminated, so far as the conflict of arms was concerned, on the day that LEE surrendered to GRANT. The armed rebellion has been put down by the bayonet; and disarmed rebellion must be put down by the ballot. And if the American people fail in the accomplishment of this last work, then indeed was the war for the Union a failure. It is hardly needful to argue with intelligent citizens that the safety of the Republic at last depends upon the action of the great body of the people in the exercise of the elective franchise. It is in vain that armies are mustered by the million in the field, if, after the conflict of the battle is ended, the people who sent them forth forget the great issues which were intended to be decided by the war. No sooner had the broken battalions of treason surrendered to the triumphant legions of the Republic, than the discomfited and routed organization of conspirators, North and South, East and West, attempted to revive the same work of disrupting the Union and overturning our institutions, through the instrumentality of partisan operations and partisan deceptions. Men are now everywhere seen, day after day, throughout this great Commonwealth, arguing with the people that they should rally under the standard of the Democratic Party.

SURRENDER OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Democratic Party! It surrendered when LEE surrendered to GRANT. The Democratic Party, and no other party, organized that rebellion which covered the land with graves, and filled this land with apprehension everywhere lest this last grand experiment of Republican Government should perish from the earth. It is in vain that men undertake to disguise this fact—and that it is a fact accounts for the anxiety of such gentlemen as VALLANDIGHAM and PENDLETON, and THURMAN, and RANNEY, that by-gones should be by-gones, and that the people should forget the record of parties in that great conflict through which they have just passed. Let it then not be forgotten, my countrymen, that the rebellion against the Constitution and the Union was a Democratic rebellion. The men who organized it in the capital of your country—for there it was organized, in the Senate of the United States, in the House of Representatives, in the Executive Department of the Government, every one of them, without exception, was known and acknowledged, from one end of the Union to the other, as the chiefs and apostles of the Democratic Party.

PENDLETON'S REPUBLIC OF REPUBLICS.

You know, my countrymen, the dogma in which this conflict had its origin, that the Government of the United States was but the agent of independent and sovereign States, that there was no American nationality in this land. In the language of Mr. PENDLETON, uttered but the other day, in this conflict, then as now, the leaders of this party insisted that the Government of the United States was but a republic of republics, that South Carolina was a republic, that Virginia was a republic, that Georgia was a republic, and all the rest of the several States known as the United States of America, were each independent sovereign States, exercising certain delegated powers through the agency known as the Government of the United States of America. I never belonged to that school of politicians. I learned my first political lesson from those grand men who laid the fabric of American Government, amidst prayer and sacrifices, and battles, and tears. I had read the letter addressed to the American people by that peerless man, who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," and whose name stands first appended to the Constitution of the United States, wherein he declared to the people of the then thirteen States, that the Convention over which he presided in forming a Constitution for the Government, to be the future Constitution of the people of this country, had kept continually in view the consolidated Union. Why, Sir, to utter that word, a consolidation of the Union, would throw some of these modern Democrats into fits. And yet it was the word of WASHINGTON, the father of his country, who was the father of the Constitution. His name stands foremost among the names attached to that sacred and great instrument, through which and by which we did establish in this land a Government of the people and a Government for the people. A sovereignty in South Carolina! A republic in South Carolina! A nationality in South Carolina! Whoever heard of a nationality that could not make treaties, or enter into contracts or agreements with any other separate and independent State? And yet it is written in the text of your Constitution that no State of this Union shall enter into any confederation, treaty or agreement with any other State. Still, these gentlemen, with their great love for the Constitution, are reviving this day, in the State of Ohio, that dogma of theirs, which I have just repeated in the hearing of these reporters, that this Government of the United States is at last but the agent of separate, independent and sovereign States—a sovereign State, forbidden to enter into any agreement or confederation with any other State! Why, that language of the Constitution which I have just recited in your hearing, is so clear and plain that the wayfaring man, though a fool, could not err therein. And how these Democrats ever got it into their heads that it was lawful and constitutional for South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, and all the rest of those States lately in insurrection, to enter into a confederation with one another, when the Constitution, in express words, forbids it, passes my comprehension.

SUPPOSED CREDULITY OF THE PEOPLE.

They must calculate largely upon the credulity and ignorance, if I may be pardoned the word, of the American people, when they dare to intimate that secession from this Union, and confederation between one another, is a constitutional remedy. And, my countrymen, I might add in this connection another word, which is, that these gents must calculate largely upon the credulity and upon the ignorance of the American people when, after the rôle that they have played in the name of Democracy, and States rights, and State sovereignty, they dare come before the American people and ask that people to intrust them with the great powers of civil administration again, only to betray the trust, and drench the land again in blood. If there be another rebellion in this land of ours—if these heavens shall again be covered with darkness—if this land shall again be ridged all over with the graves of the young manhood of the nation, fallen in an unmatched struggle to maintain the Government and institutions which our fathers gave us, it will be the fault, and the sole fault, of the people of this country, who wield the omnipotent power of the ballot in the coming election. It requires no prophetic vision to foresee it. The elections of 1867 and 1868, determine the future peace of the Republic. Let the men who saved the nation through four years of unprecedented struggle, sending a million and a half of armed men away from the quiet and enjoyment of home to perish upon the field of deadly conflict, that the nation must live, rally in their might, from Maine to California, from the lakes to the gulf, and by their ballots declare that none but those who are faithful to the flag and to the Constitution, who were faithful to the Union, who were for the supremacy of the laws and for the triumph of the arms of the Republic, shall be intrusted with power in the coming contest, and you will hear no more of rebellion, in the name and by the authority of State sovereignty, during the present century. Let men falter and take up some fossilated Democrat and elect him to the Legislature of the State, and to the National Legislature, and select a similar character and elect him President of the United States, and you will have the same terrible drama of blood reënacted. Elect such a man and the moment South Carolina secedes again, and calls upon her sister States to secede, you will have a Democratic President whining through his nose like one of DEAN SWIFT'S snifflers, after the manner of that crooked-necked, crooked-souled leader of the Democratic party, Jeemes BUCHANAN, that it is unconstitutional to coerce seceded States. [Cheers.] Elect such a man as PENDLETON or VALLANDIGHAM to your Congress, and the moment rebellion lifts its unholy hand against the sanctity of your Constitution and the supremacy of your laws, you will have the one, as he declared upon the opening of this rebellion, pronouncing secession an accomplished fact; and the other, as he declared upon the opening of this rebellion, declaring it unconstitutional to raise men or money to prosecute a war in defence of national life. That, you know, and every other intelligent man knows, is their record, stated without any rhetorical flourish; and yet these gentlemen have grown very desirous of late, as I discover by the aid of the newspaper press, for I have not had the good fortune to stand in their presence and listen to them.

SUDDEN REGARD FOR THE NATION'S CREDIT.

They have of late manifested great anxiety for the finances of this country, great anxiety for maintaining the credit of the Government. One of the strangest and most remarkable performances that these gentlemen who are in the cause of the organization known as the Democratic Party in the State of Ohio, is that marked anxiety manifested by Mr. PENDLETON about the redemption of the five-twenty bonds. In his speech, which is being scattered like the leaves of Autumn all over the country, he is telling the people that it is all important that there should be issued at once a sufficient amount of legal tender notes for the redemption of all the five-twenty bonds issued by the Government for the maintenance of law and the preservation of the Union, and that the Government should require their immediate extinguishment in that currency. Now, my countrymen, I desire to say to you, that the gentleman in the same speech is telling the people to stand by their Constitution; and I wish to drop in a word here from his own mouth, as an answer to his argument for the Constitution, and as an indication of the amount of importance that should be attached to his suggestion on this subject, and that is this: When you had your army of three hundred thousand men, or more, in the field, in the Winter of 1862, and you could not command enough of the currency then known to the commercial world to sustain that army thirty days; when your bonds which you had issued on the credit of the nation were rejected in State-street, Boston, and Wall-street, New-York, as collateral security, and the attempt was made by law in the Congress of the United States to furnish the necessary supplies to that army, to furnish the necessary shelter, clothing, transportation, munitions of war, to give opportunity at least of achieving victory in the field, and saving the Constitution and American nationality, and every institution that you and I, and every other man in this land, hold dear on this side of the grave, this same GEORGE H. PENDLETON arose in his place, under the obligations of his oath as a representative of the people of Ohio, and declared that, to issue your legal-tenders, was unconstitutional. I believe the Constitution in that behalf has not been changed from that day to this; and how comes it that to-day he asks the American people to make an issue of eleven hundred millions of this same currency for the redemption of the 5-20 bonds, so that the people may be delivered from the burden of interest on that large amount of obligations?

DESIRE FOR USELESS RAGS.

Why, gentlemen, it does not require any amount of argument to satisfy you that it is a mere device used by him, careless whether the Constitution is maintained or broken—it is a mere device on his part to afflict this country with a circulating medium entirely beyond the wants of the people, so that it will be, in the language of Judge RANNEY and Judge THURMAN, so much useless rags—that is all. There are at least eleven hundred millions of these bonds, described in his speech, which have run their five years, and which the Government may, at its election, redeem; and it is his disposition that you should issue an amount of legal tender notes sufficient to redeem them at once, and thereby, as he says, relieve the people of the interest accruing upon them. This would, as you see, add eleven hundred millions of circulating medium to the eight hundred millions of bank currency and legal tender notes, making the enormous amount of nineteen hundred millions of circulating medium. When it shall come to that, it will require about a peck of legal tender notes to buy a bushel of potatoes; and then the question would arise, after their exchange, whether the farmer who gave the potatoes, or the citizen who gave the peck of legal tenders, suffered the most by the bargain. I said in that contest what I repeat to-day, that I would not vote for the issuance of a dollar of paper money, or of a single bond to be taken by the people, and for the redemption of which the whole wealth of the nation was pledged, except with the distinct understanding that at some future time or other the same should be redeemed in gold and silver. It was so understood at the time all over the land; and I propose, for one, to maintain, so far as in me lies, the pledged faith of the nation. I admit that there is nothing in the law—and that the honorable gentleman has stated it truly, touching the five-twenty bonds—that there is nothing that would preclude the Government of the United States from providing for their redemption in something else than gold and silver; but the paper in which you would redeem them must be fairly convertable into gold and silver, or they would be absolutely worthless. My countrymen, it requires no further word from me to satisfy you that this is a mere trick by which to cheat the groundlings in the interest of that rebellion which was overthrown by arms, and which is now attempting to overcome what was lost in the field of mortal combat. A Government that won't discharge faithfully and honestly its contract, in letter and spirit, cannot hope long to have faithful and true defenders. "Honesty is the best policy," among nations as among individual men. It is as binding upon nations, for the reason that a nation at last is but a combination of persons, who carry with them into the organization of the State the same obligations of morality and integrity which ought to control their dealings in private life.

EQUAL TAXATION.

This brings me to make a further remark, that these gentlemen who are asking for this expansion of the currency, for this first step toward repudiation of the pledged faith of this nation, take this step further, and call upon that simon pure Democrat, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, to announce the proposition for them, in their State Convention last January, that they are for equal taxation. They are against an aristocracy of bondholders. They propose, of course, to subject the bonds issued by the Government of the United States to the people of the United States, upon the pledge that they should not be subject to State or municipal taxation—they propose to subject them to State and municipal taxation. That is, they propose a mode of making secession easy. They would strip the Government of the United States, in other words, of the means of self-defence; for, let me ask you, as intelligent, reasoning men, to answer how the Government of the United States can raise money upon the credit of its bonds if it be in the power of every State in the Union, after they have pledged their bonds to the people to be exempt from taxation on the condition that the people accept them, and loan their money, to subject them to State and municipal taxation? South Carolina could tax every bond that would pass by any possibility into the hands of any citizen resident in that State, out of existence in a year, and could tax it out of existence for the very purpose of reimbursing the money that South Carolina spent in the unholy work of rebellion and disunion. I need not add a word further on this point. If the Government of the United States is to be trifled with thus in the name of State Sovereignty and Democracy, touching these bonds, why may they not go still further, and say the Government of the United States is not to be permitted to maintain intact the patent she issued to your father and to mine for these farms of yours upon which you live this day? Let those gentlemen answer this question. They are for equal taxation. They are for taxing the poor by the same rules under which they tax the rich. They are for taxing the men who sweep away our forests, and scatter the seed, and gather in the harvest, and give bread to the nation, by the same onerous rule that they will tax the millionaire in New-York, who counts his income by the hundreds of thousands. Well, I am not. The nation is not. That is not the rule of taxation that has been adopted. I am willing that every man in the land shall bear his reasonable proportion of the burden to extinguish this great debt contracted in the holy war for the Union; but I am not willing, and I challenge Democrats to the issue, to strike down the exemption that, for wise purposes, has been placed on your statute book, which declares that the humble mechanic, the honest farmer, whose earnings do not exceed a $1,000, shall be subjected to the same taxation that STEWART is subjected to upon his income over a $1,000. I would not have the farmer pay his five per cent. upon the $1,000 he earns, as STEWART does. Why? Because he is able to do it; because he is willing to do it, and because he ought to do it. It stands by holy writ, that "to whom much is given, much shall be required." I would not "muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn;" I would not fetter the hand needlessly that feeds and clothes and shelters the nation. I would encourage honest industry. But, say these gentlemen, we are for equal and exact taxation; we will break the plighted faith of the nation but we will have it. It is no concern of ours, they say, that the Government pledge to three hundred and fifty thousand needy and suffering graves, that the bonds which might be distributed to them, to their wives, their mothers, or perhaps their orphaned children who awaited their return from the war; it is no concern to us that the pledge was given; we would send the tax-gatherer into their little dwellings, and exact five per cent. of their earnings, just as we would from JOHN JACOB ASTOR, of New-York. Yes, they would send the tax-gatherer after that maimed hero, who lost his limbs on the Heights of Gettysburgh, when that rocky altar smoked with twenty thousand slain, and ask him to pay over to the nation $10 or $15 as tax on the bonds which you gave him in payment for that loyal service. You will do that, and do it in the name of democracy? Democracy, indeed! Democracy is a time-honored word; but this would be simple robbery. It has no more decency in it than robbing hen-roosts or sheepfolds. What more is there with these gentlemen? We are for equal taxation, they say; we are for issuing any quantity of paper money, and getting rid of the interest on the bonds to pay the debt. They are for issuing, as they say, these unconstitutional legal tender notes, and for getting the bonds out of the way, and then repudiating the notes.

RESTORATION TO POLITICAL POWER.

There is one other proposition which these gentlemen touch upon everywhere, more or less: that is, they are for the immediate restoration to full political power, without conditions annexed, of the ten States lately in insurrection. Well, that is consistent with all the rest of the conspiracy, which looks to the repudiation of the debt contracted in the war for the Union; which looks to the violation of the plighted faith of the nation; because I say every man knows, who is at all informed upon this subject, that if these States are restored without any conditions annexed, without putting any limitation upon the power hitherto exercised by the States into the Constitution, when they are restored they may tax, from generation to generation, and from age to age, all the people within their respective limits, and reimburse every dollar which those traitors expended in their war against the nation's life; and not only reimburse the moneys actually expended to wage the war, but reimburse them for the loss of their slaves. These gentlemen talk very largely before the people about certain amendments to the Constitution of the State of Ohio; but they take care to lose sight altogether of another amendment, of quite as much significance, to the Constitution of the United States, the adoption of which by the act of Congress is made a condition to the reorganization and admission of any one of these insurgent States. Why do not these gentlemen approach that issue? It is because they cannot meet it, and dare not try it. Take up the Democratic papers, from one end of the State to the other, and you will find they are all "dumb dogs" on the question as to the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which is made a condition precedent to the reorganization and admission to political power of South Carolina and all the other nine States lately in insurrection. Why are they silent upon it? Simply because they know that if they present the proposition fairly to the intelligent people of Ohio, that the people, irrespective of their former party associations, will vote it down by a vote as overwhelming as that which overtook their chief, VALLANDIGHAM, in 1863, and that I believe was only one hundred and two thousand majority, under which they buried him. Why is it these gentlemen pass by this measure; because they insist on the admission of the States without conditions, and say you have no right to impose any. Such a proposition ought to make even that chief architect of this devilish work of rebellion ashamed of and deny his own words. This nation has no right to dictate terms; it is not a nation; it is only part of a nation! Do you not see the legal conclusion to which they would lead you? If the Congress which has been assembled at Washington since treason fired its first gun in 1861, has not represented the nation, every law that it has passed is null and void. Do you not see the important conclusion to which the logic of these gentlemen inevitably leads? That States have only to revolt, to refuse to send Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States—and no matter what may be the will of an overwhelming majority of the remaining people of the United States, standing within their respective organized States, they have no power nationally to legislate at all. Why, in the words of PHIL. SHERIDAN, "that is making a macadamized road for treason to travel on;" and the man who would accept any such conclusion as that is only a fit subject for the lunatic asylum.

NATIONAL ISSUES AVOIDED.

What is there in this amendment to the national Constitution that makes these men shun it? Why it is this, among other things, and I quote the language: "Neither the United States nor any State of this Union shall ever assume or pay any debt or obligation contracted in aid of rebellion against the United States." PENDLETON, and VALLANDIGHAM, and THURMAN their standard-bearer, and Judge RANNEY think it inconsistent for the nation to lay that obligation on these States. There is another provision; "Nor shall the United States, nor any State, ever make compensation for the emancipated slaves." Now suppose these gentlemen should come before the people of the United States and say that is one reason why they object to this condition which is made in the act of reconstruction for the restoration of those States, to wit: That they shall thus solemnly ratify and put that provision into the Constitution of the United States, as part of it, never to be repealed by mere act of Congress. And there is another provision equally as offensive to these gentlemen, and that is, that the debt contracted by the Uniten States in the prosecution of the war for the Union shall remain inviolate; it shall not be repealed by the Democratic Party, or by the Republican Party, but shall be paid to the uttermost farthing. Why, say these gentlemen, it is an enormous debt. So it is; and yet it is a small price to pay for your nationality, for the maintenance of your Constitution and Government. They intimate that it cannot be paid. Why not? Only two years have elapsed since LEE surrendered to GRANT, and within that time three hundred millions of the debt have been paid, which is at the rate of a hundred and fifty millions a year. O, but, says Judge RANNEY, and THURMAN, and PENDLETON, and VALLANDIGHAM, it is a crushing weight upon the industrial classes, upon farmers, and upon the poor. How many farmers within the hearing of my voice have felt oppressed within the last two years on account of the National debt? I undertake to say, that in this township there is not one farmer in fifty that paid a dollar of income tax to the National Treasury. And yet one hundred and fifty millions have been paid each year for two years; and at that rate, at the end of eighteen years the whole debt will be extinguished and nobody hurt. Because the tax, rely upon it, is collected from the capitalist, from the large manufacturing establishments of the country, and from the men of immense incomes. I have had occasion to say, more than once, that there is a single citizen in New-York who has paid more income tax into the treasury of the United States than all the people put together in this the Sixteenth Congressional District, and I repeat it here. These gentlemen have wonderful bowels of compassion, lest these men, whose ships ride upon every sea under the protection of your flag, and who report three or four millions for income, should pay two or three hundred thousand annually into the Treasury. Why, after all, the whole amount that they pay does not bear as heavily on them as twenty-five cents laid on the honest head of this old man here. Why, then, object to this thing if the debt should be paid? If the widowed wives of the men who gave their time and their lives for the country, and who hold hundreds of thousands of these bonds—all that remains to them from the sacrifices of their lost husbands, should receive their money, by this security being put into the Constitution of your country, who should complain of it? There is a beautiful poetic justice in it that should meet the hearty approval of all patriot hearts. It is this: When you put into the Constitution the words, "The debt of the nation contracted in the war for the war of the Union shall be forever inviolate," you say to South Carolina and to Georgia, and all the rest of the States lately in insurrection, that they shall exercise no political power until they solemnly ratify the amendment as part of the Constitution; and in adopting the amendment you thereby make them declare, in the presence of God and man, that they will maintain inviolate, for the benefit of the nation and the families of its dead defenders, the obligations of the Government, and year after year they will contribute their just proportion toward the discharge of the debt. This looks right. They should pay tribute to the maimed heroes of the war for the Union, and to the orphaned children of fathers who sleep in patriot graves. I am not surprised that these gentlemen do not say anything about that amendment. It would be an awkward subject for them to argue before the people. It is already a foregone conclusion. They need not prate about a "rump Congress" dictating these terms. The nation has dictated these terms. The Amendment has already been solemnly ratified by the people of twenty-one States, covering the continent. In distant Maine, where its people keep watch at the gates of the morning, across the continent to distant California, whose people keep watch of the going down of the sun, a cordon of free commonwealths, embracing twenty-five millions of people, have solemnly ratified that amendment, and declared it shall be put in the Constitution of the United States. Now I want to know what the Democrats are going to do about it. This nation—the organization of the States of the Union, maintaining their fealty to the Constitution and Government of the United States, alone are the nation. They exercise all its political powers. I mean by the nation a corporate organization, existing under law; because, as soon as they disorganize and break up their corporate existence, they are a mere mob, and not a nation. A nation can no more exist upon this planet without legal organization, than man can exist on it without air. When South Carolina, therefore, enacted the ordinance of secession; when their Legislature and executive and judicial officers foreswore themselves, and clothed themselves with perjury as with crime in the hellish work of treason and armed rebellion against the United States, they became a disorganized mob, and ceased to be a State of this Union, and ceased from that moment to legislate upon any subject affecting the life, liberty or property of man; and can never again exercise the powers as a State of this Union, except by complying with the national will as expressed in the national law; and there it is written, backed by the declared will of more than twenty-five organized States of this Union, and I rather think it will pass into the Constitution. Another amendment has also passed into the Constitution declaring that Slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, is forever prohibited in the several States. Both these amendments will stand, because they are just and right. After all it is right that makes might; and sooner or later, as God lives and reigns, right will triumph. Whenever I doubt that will be the final result, then I will doubt whether this beautiful planet of ours, with its garniture of fruits and grain, and surrounded by that firmament which burns above us like the beneficence of a father—whether or not this poor fatherless world sprung from the inane, and is drifting back to the inane.

THE NEGRO AS A VOTER.

They undertake to alarm you with the plea that we are about to make the "nigger," to use their nomenclature, equal to a white man. That is a philosophical conclusion to arrive at. They might as well undertake to say that men are, by law, equal to each other in stature. * * * * What has taken place? These Slave States engaged in armed revolt. The moment they organized rebellion, that moment, according to the Constitution, it became the right of the American people to strike off the fetters from every slave in the land, and summon them to the defence of the nation's life. The Government did do it. ABRAHAM LINCOLN proclaimed liberty throughout all your borders. These men, emancipated from their thraldom, rushed to the defence of your flag, and your armies bore witness that 175,000 of the black population, made free by the proclamation of liberty, were in the army of the Republic. When you consider that the majority of the black population were the slaves of rebels, and within their territory, unable to signify to the United States Government their willingness to serve it, the fact that as large a proportion of the black population as of the free whites rushed to the defence of your flag, speaks well for their patriotism. In reference to this, what said Gen. SHERMAN? "The hand that lays down the musket must be permitted to take up the ballot." That was the soldier's opinion, the patriot's opinion. But these Democrats are whining through the streets, "You propose to enfranchise the nigger and disfranchise the white man." That is the point where the difficulty is. I think the black patriot is as much entitled to vote as JEFF. DAVIS, who is waiting across the border, or any of his followers. The issue is upon us. One-third of the whole population of the South are black freemen. They are friends of the Union; and if they are to be permitted to remain free, they must be permitted to exercise the rights of freemen. These gentlemen say they are for the Constitution, the great Constitution which our fathers gave us. Let them read in the forefront of that instrument those words that should be written this day upon the lintels of every door in the land: "We, the people of the United States, in order to establish justice, do ordain this Constitution," &c. I am for the Constitution, too; and equal political rights among all natural-born citizens, in every station of life, is simple justice. Therefore I am for it, and in standing for it I but imitate the great majority of the people who, in 1787, formed the Constitution of the Government, and handed it down to us as a nation. I am for it; and because in the long run justice is your surest defence. I am for doing justice to every man in the land, be he white or be he black. Do justice to the weak as well as the strong; and thereby, rely upon it, you will insure the permanence of American institutions, until that great day comes when the heavens and the earth shall be no more.

The Yellow Fever at New-Iberia.

From the New-Orleans Republican, Aug. 21.

We are indebted to Surgeon F. E. PIQUETTE, stationed at New-Iberia, for the following facts relative to the yellow fever which is preying upon that community. He reports that there are at present 120 cases among the whites, and about 40 among the blacks, and that though the disease is somewhat abating, it is making some inroads among the colored people of the neighborhood; that these people are in a miserably destitute condition, but that efforts are being made by the citizens to ameliorate their condition; that though they are willing to aid the destitute negroes, they are not able even to help themselves, every one who is able to nurse having full employ already: and they therefore ask whatever aid can be afforded them from this city. All the physicians, with the exception of Drs. HILL and WALKER, of New-Iberia, are sick. Dr. DUPERIER, who had retired from practice for several years, is at work. Dr. PIQUETTE reports the fever very malignant in its form; and there are various opinions as to the origin of the disease; that some dirty streets have been recently under repair; that Texans have recently passed through the town who may have brought it; and some of the houses in which the occupants were early attacked were filthy.

The Harvest in Canada.

From the Brockville (C. W.) Monitor Aug. 24.

We very much regret to learn that some of the Spring-sown crops will be far below the average in this section of Canada. Wheat, owing to the wet weather, was sown too late to be much good, and what is of it has been attacked by the weevil, and is much damaged. Oats are also proving a poor crop. Potatoes are, however, very good, and have not as yet shown the least sign of rot, and the hay crop, which was above the average as a rule, has been saved in most excellent condition. As this may be regarded more as a grazing and stock-raising district than an agricultural one, hay is a very important item with the farmers. A large quantity of cheese will be made in this section this season, several factories having been established. The abundant supply of cheese all over Canada this year, so far in excess of the usual quantity, will necessarily cause a very low price to rule for that article, and those farmers who are wise will leave cheese alone this Fall, and turn to butter-making. Cheese has already been made in excess of the demand.

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

Fifth Day's Proceedings—The Adjournment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 23, 1867.

The first business this morning was the recommitment of the non-committal report of the Committee on negro labor. The leaders of this Congress are endeavoring to engineer it for the benefit of the Democratic Party, and therefore don't know exactly what to do with the irrepressible negro. Considerable time was spent in squabbling over financial matters.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Convention then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Public Lands. The gist of the report is opposition to the further grant of public lands to any corporate body whatever, and deprecating a "landed aristocracy." The report concluded with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the policy of the Gvoernment should be to give, and not sell the public lands, to actual settlers, and none others.

Resolved, That all uncultivated lands, held for the purposes of speculation, should be subjected to the same taxation as other lands in the same locality which may have been improved.

Resolved, That soil, like water and light, is the free gift of God to man, and we hold the traffic in any of these elements to be sacrilegious and in direct contravention of the designs of the Creator.

After some discussion, the report was adopted.

ORGANIZATIONS.

The report of the Committee on Labor Organizations, which was submitted yesterday, was taken up. A somewhat protracted debate ensued, in which sound and crude views were expressed on the financial portion of the report. A paragraph was adopted demanding the repeal of the law creating National Banks, and the substitution of legal tenders for their issues. Some further discussion was had upon the subject of political action, when the report was adopted.

APPRENTICES.

A report was submitted from the Committee on the Apprentice System. After reciting that difficulties exist in many mechanical branches from their being overstocked with apprentices, to the detriment of those who have spent years in becoming proficients in their trades, it was resolved that the local organizations guard with care any encroachments of capital in this direction, and that Legislatures be requested to pass laws regulating the relations between masters and apprentices. The report was adopted.

At the opening of the afternoon session, a resolution deprecating, and only recognizing them as a necessary evil, and directing local organizations not to strike before corresponding with the President of this body, was offered and laid upon the table.

Mr. PHELPS moved a reconsideration of the vote on the resolution adopted yesterday, asking Congress to appropriate $25,000,000 (not acres, as I wrote it,) for the promotion of the objects of the organization. It was generally regarded as a joke. The labor party are opposed to such appropriations on principle. This called out considerable discussion, and, as the motion to reconsider was lost, Mr. PHELPS was probably mistaken in supposing that the thing was a joke.

Several resolutions of no great importance were presented and adopted. The Committee on Negro Labor again reported, dodging the subject, which report was adopted. Mr. STUART offered an inconclusive resolution about free trade, which was laid on the table. Mr. GREEN offered a preamble and resolutions about cotton. The preamble was rambling, and the resolutions anything but a *sequitur*. They were that the speedy restoration of the agricultural industry of the South is of vital importance to the industrial classes of the North, and that the speedy restoration of the Southern States to their proper practical relations in the Union, is indispensable to the agricultural prosperity. Instead of adopting these, the Convention should have sent a copy to the Southern traitors who alone are in the way of this restoration.

A resolution indorsing the action of Congress on the tariff question was tabled. The subject of "Strikes" was again up, on resolutions offered by Mr. PEABODY. It was recommended to the various national, international and local unions that more uniform organization be had upon some plan by which the rights and misfortunes of those of each trade in any locality may be noted and assisted by all the trades organizations of the country.

POLITICAL ACTION AGAIN.

Mr. CAMERON, of this city, presented the following plan for political action, after some discussion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the National Labor Union is hereby instructed to issue, on the 1st of November next, to the several organizations in affiliation with this movement a circular requesting them to express an opinion on the following questions:

1. Shall a National Labor ticket be placed before the people for their suffrages at the next Presidential election?
2. If you say "aye," who is your choice for candidate?

That on the 1st of March next, the President shall, if a majority decide in favor of placing a ticket in the field, announce the fact to the several organizations, as also the names of the persons agreed upon by the greatest number of organizations who shall be the nominees of the National Union.

After the adoption of a resolution in favor of a stronger mechanics' lien law, the Convention proceeded to the election of officers. After several ballotings H. C. WHALEY, of Washington, was reëlected President; C. W. Gibson, First Vice-President; C. H. Tucker, Second; O. J. Smeegles, Secretary, and John Hincliffe, Treasurer. Richard Trevelick, of Detroit, was chosen delegate to Europe. The following were elected "Corresponding Representatives:" W. J. Jessup, New-York; John W. Krepps, New-Jersey; A. W. Phelps, Connecticut; A. C. Cameron, Illinois; W. Haywood, Wisconsin; T. Ayers, Missouri; J. J. Neale, Ohio; W. Cathers, Maryland; J. J. Mitchell, District of Columbia; E. D. Burr, Michigan; R. C. Conell, Kentucky.

Mr. HARDING offered the following very sensible resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That a direct exchange of produce and imports ought to be established between the workingmen of the East and the producers of the West, and that the labor associations in the West ought to take the place of the middlemen, who now increase unduly the price of the necessaries of life, and that measures be established to effect that desirable exchange and furnish workingmen with produce and imports at as nearly cost price as possible.

After the transaction of some further detail business the Convention adjourned.

Sickness on the Mississippi River Plantations—Great Mortality.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Crescent.

NAPOLEON, Ark., Sunday, Aug. 11, 1867.

Ever since the 1st of June nearly every plantation bordering on the Mississippi River has been more of a hospital than a place where men proposed to practice the art of agriculture. Almost every settlement was about this time visited by a disease similar in many respects to a chronic dysentery, while in some others it resembled cholera morbus. This disease has nearly proved to be an epidemic, as it swept white and black wherever it went. There have, surely, been more deaths in this scope of country since the 1st of June last than we have experienced before in three years put together. Very few individuals escaped it, while hundreds have died. Plantations have lost from one to thirty persons by this terrible disease. Only ten days since nine freedmen died with it in forty-eight hours on one small place. From present indications it is somewhat abating, but we expect it to rage with more or less fury until the 1st of September, if not longer.

Frauds in Wool on the Pacific Coast.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 2.

A system of fraud practiced by wool-growers in the interior has lately been discovered by purchasers in this city. During the present year wool buyers in this city and in the interior have found themselves victimized so cleverly as to be unable for a long time to ascertain the means by which it was done. Purchasers at Red Bluff and Marysville in particular suffered severely, wool bought by them at those places losing from seven to thirteen per cent. in weight in transporting to this city. The evil assumed such great proportions, that in one case a wool buyer in Marysville, after weighing the wool there carefully, came to this city with it and had it re-weighed in his presence. The result was just the same, and the mystery as great as ever. Returning to Marysville, he searched diligently for the cause of the loss, and by accident found out that quite a number of wool-growers were in the habit of sprinkling water on their fleeces before packing them for sale in Marysville. Further examination revealed the fact that the same practice was common with wool-growers near Red Bluff, and that it had in most cases commenced this year. The fraud is said to be difficult to detect without a thorough examination of the wool, and it has been of such great extent, that manufacturers and other buyers in this city propose to have a wool inspector appointed, and make their future purchases payable after inspection on certificate as to condition. The evil of this fraud does not end, however, by loss of weight, as the water, in connection with the natural grease, causes fermentation, which injures the strength of staple and causes it to be black yellow instead of white, so that it can only be used for dark colored and inferior grades of goods. As an instance of this fraud, we are informed that a lot of 52 fleeces sent dry from the vicinity of Red Bluffs weighed 212 pounds, while another lot of 59 fleeces from the same clip, which had been sprinkled, weighed 293 pounds, the larger part of the difference being in water.

Oregon wools received in this city have also been found in very bad condition, the fleeces in some cases being mixed with stones, and in others with sheep manure, the weight in some fleeces being full three pounds each. Reports from the Eastern States are also unfavorable to Oregon wool, probably on account of the same frauds. If it becomes necessary for buyers to protect themselves from swindles by the institution of an inspection of wool before payment, growers will have to bear the increased expense alone. The wool crop of 1867, in this State, has been estimated at over 11,000,000 pounds, and an inspection charge of one cent per pound (which will probably be the lowest rate) will entail a loss of $110,000 to wool growers. Manufacturers also complain that by the present system of shearing twice a year, in April and the last of September, the wool of both clips is quite short in staple. They claim that with a second clip in August the spring wool would be much longer and better, and with the short Fall clip bring, by its increased quantity and price, more money than the present two clippings yield.

The Prospects for a Cotton Crop.

From the New-Orleans Bee, Aug. 22.

For some time we have been studying the reports that come in from various sources regarding the prospects for a crop, in the vain endeavor to form some settled opinion. This has been no easy task. Thus far the reports have been conflicting and various. Take those from any one parish in our own State and it will be no easy task to strike a balance and show on which side lies the preponderance of evidence. One man, whose word cannot be disputed, and who is known to be reliable in such matters, informs us that the crops have been almost entirely destroyed; that the wet weather has done its worst; that the heavy rains have done unparalleled injury, or that the army worm has committed sad havoc with the cotton. While lamenting this unfortunate state of affairs, we receive a report from his next neighbor, equally reliable, who tells us that the crops never looked better, and that there could hardly be a finer prospect. As in the case of individual parishes, so with States and sections. From every quarter we get the most damaging reports, preceded or followed by those of a cheering character. The officers of the internal revenue, who have an opportunity of seeing everything, are unanimous in expressing the opinion that there will not be one-quarter of a crop. They give us most discouraging statements. The planters are nearly equally divided; and it is from their statements that we must make up our estimates.

From this we are of opinion that there will be a good half crop, despite the many drawbacks of the season. If we really get this—and there is every probability that we may—it will do very well. The planters have certainly had many hardships and troubles to encounter this season, not only from the difficulty of obtaining competent and steady labor, but from weather, the army-worm and other casualties. If they get, then, as we hope and believe, a full half crop, they will do remarkably well, and none need complain of ill-luck.

Injury to Crops in New-England.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 26.

The late heavy rains have inflicted much injury upon the crops in this State and also in Maine. The Salem *Observer* says that potatoes, onions, squashes and beans have rotted extensively. One planter in that vicinity intends to plow in eight acres of potatoes, all worthless. Squashes grow until they are as large as eggs, or larger, and then spoil. Onions rot half way down into the hills. Fruit suffers also. The crop of grapes, that promised so well, is nearly done for by the mildew, and the rest will not ripen probably for want of sun and heat. It is a singular fact that Bartlett pears in many instances have rotted on the trees and turned black.

The Haverhill *Gazette* says the onion crop in many counties will be a failure this year. Some fields are wholly destroyed by the maggot. In some cases the farmers have set out the ground where the onions are destroyed with cabbages. On the other hand there are fields entirely exempt from the ravages of this pest.

Attempted Murder in Boston—Girl Stabbed in the Street.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 26.

About 8:45 on Saturday evening, as two girls named MARGIE J. FEGAN and JOSEPHINE FINELLY were walking in Temple-place, near Washington-street, the former was stabbed in the back between the shoulders, by a young man who had come upon them unobserved. The wounded girl was immediately taken into Messrs. MELVIN & BADGER'S apothecary store on Washington-street, and a physician who was called found that the knife—one of the kind known as a sailor's sheath-knife, with a blunt blade six inches in length—had struck the back bone and glanced off, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. While waiting for a hack to come in which she might be taken home, in answer to numerous inquiries, the girl refused to say anything about herself or the person who committed the assault, although she said that she knew who he was. The officers, on Sunday, discovered that his name was CHARLES J. HAMMOND, and that he was a boy of 16 years, who lived with his mother, a boarding-house keeper. He was arrested, and at the station-house gave an account of the affair. He said that the girl, FEGAN, came to his mother's to board some six weeks ago, and that an intimacy, which was favored by the young woman, grew up between them. She, however, accompanied other young men to places of amusement, and at times derided him, on one occasion asking him if he thought she, a woman, could waste her affections on a boy. These occurrences led him to meditate revenge, and he procured the knife with which he committed the assault. Last evening the girl was quite comfortable, and was able to converse quite freely in regard to the assault. She throws the whole blame of the love affair upon young HAMMOND, and says she threatened to tell his mother if he persisted in troubling her. This rendered him so infuriated that he threatened to kill her. She says he frequently tried to effect an entrance to her room, for the purpose, as she believed, of killing her. On those occasions he used to brandish a razor in her sight and frighten her so that she could not sleep.

The Late Chilian Minister, Manuel Carvallo.

From the Washington Intelligencer, Aug. 26.

His Excellency MANUEL CARVALLO, Chilian Minister at Brussels, left that city in good health on the 24th of July last, on a visit of public business at Paris, was taken ill on the way, (at Compeigne,) and died there suddenly, in his bed, from heart disease, leaving his widow and a large family of children and many valued friends at Brussels to mourn their irreparable loss.

Mr. CARVALLO'S public career was marked by peculiar eminence as a jurist and diplomatist. His Government selected him in 1824 as Minister to the United States, and on that mission he married the estimable daughter of JAMES H. CAUSTEN, Esq.; and in 1837 a second like mission to the United States was conferred on him, during which death deprived him of his amiable wife and two of their children. Two years thereafter he married another estimable lady of New-York, who now survives him, and contemplates returning forthwith to Chili with her children and the remains of her devoted husband.

In high appreciation of his merits, his Government conferred on him another extraordinary mission—of Envoy to Belgium, France and England—in which his labors were unremitting and most arduous, by reason of the unhappy war between Spain and Chili, still pending, and were probable the remote, if not immediate cause of his premature death.

The attainments of Mr. CARVALLO were of a high order, and his intelligence and sound judgment were resorted to for safe counsel by his fellow-diplomatists while at Washington, and doubtless equally so while in Europe. In all the relations of life he was exemplary, and his fascinating manners and urbanity made him very many kind and fast friends everywhere. There never lived or died a purer or a better man.

The Denial of the Authenticity of the Escobedo Letter Against Foreigners.

A copy of the correspondence between Gen. BERRIOZABAL and Gen. REYNOLDS was transmitted to Minister ROMERO at Washington by the former with the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE RIO BRAVO LINE.

CITIZEN MINISTER: I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of the communication that the citizen MANUEL Z. GOMEZ, Governor and Military Commander of the State of New-Leon, has addressed me with a view to demonstrate the inaccuracy of the news set afloat by the *El Ranchero*, published in Brownsville, Texas, and the bad faith toward our country.

Gov. GOMEZ contradicts in the most formal manner the authenticity of a letter supposed by the *Ranchero* to have been written by Gen. ESCOBEDO to Gen. GOMEZ. That pretended letter, as all that is published in the *Ranchero* in relation to Mexico, has for its principal object to discredit our country abroad and create in the American people feelings of antipathy against us.

I addressed myself to Major-Gen. REYNOLDS, Military Commander of the sub-district of the Rio Grande, requesting him to take such steps as he might think consistent with his duties to avoid the repetition of such abuses on the part of the *Ranchero*. Although Gen. REYNOLDS will probably not take any measure under his own responsibility on this subject, I thought it convenient to do so.

I must also state that it is equally untrue what the *Ranchero* affirmed, and was reproduced by other newspapers, viz.: that we celebrated in this city the death of MAXIMILIAN.

I have thought it fit to address you this note, accompanied with the inclosed copies, in order that you may use them in the manner you may deem most convenient to the interests of the Republic.

Be pleased to accept the assurances of my esteem and consideration.

Independence and liberty.

FELIPE B. BERRIOZABAL.

To Senor DON MATIAS ROMERO, Mexican Minister at Washington, D. C.

MATAMORAS, Aug. 9, 1867.

Appointment of a Judge in North Carolina.

Gen. SICKLES has communicated to Gov. WORTH, of North Carolina, by telegraph, the following order, confirming the nomination, by the Council of State, of ALEX. LITTLE, Esq., of Wadesboro, as a Judge of the Superior Court of the State, *vice* Hon. A. S. MERRIMON, resigned:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 21, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 131.—The resignation of A. S. MERRIMON, Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in North Carolina, is hereby accepted. Upon the recommendation of the Governor and Council of North Carolina, ALEXANDER LITTLE is hereby appointed Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in North Carolina, *vice* MERRIMON, resigned. The officer herein appointed will, before entering upon the duties, take and subscribe before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer authorized by law to administer oaths, the oath of office prescribed in the act of Congress, passed July 2, 1862, a copy of which will be forwarded to these headquarters.

By command of Major-Gen. D. E. SICKLES.
J. W. CLOUS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Gen. Augur's Statement—Gen. Sherman.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* gives the following report of Gen. AUGUR'S statement of the causes, past and present, that lay at the foundation of our Indian troubles:

"Indian wars have existed, varying in intensity, since the first landing of white men on the Atlantic coast, and the meridian of such wars has gradually moved West, until it is now fixed between the 100th and 105th degrees of west longitude from Greenwich. These wars can be traced to a common cause, which has ever existed, and which must ever exist so long as two such people as whites and Indians are in contact, namely, the encroachment of the white men, and their accompanying improvements in the way of the establishment of cities and towns. The influx of settlers, driving back game and restricting the range of the country suitable for the Indian to subsist upon; consequent upon this is the natural irritation of the Indian in finding himself forced back, often entirely out of his own country and among strange tribes, frequently entailing wars with them, and always involving a change of manner of living, producing increased labor and exertion. These are general causes, and have always existed. Particular causes have produced local wars, and increased the intensity of the general hostility. From all I can learn, the present increased state of hostility on the frontier is due to the location of new roads of travel, railroad and stage routes, without, in the first instance, having made a satisfactory arrangement with the tribes claiming the country through which they pass. They see, as all must, that the successful establishment of all the roads now claimed as public roads would entirely unfit the country for a habitation for the Indians. The country will fill with settlers, and the game be entirely destroyed or driven away. Heretofore, when this state of affairs existed, there was behind the Indian other countries to which he could flee and live. Such is not now the case. The pushing out of settlements from the Pacific coast eastward, unto their range beyond the Rocky Mountains, and the various railroad, stage and emigrant routes now laid out, passing through all their desirable country this side, from which they see in the successful accomplishment of these latter only their own ruin.

Within this Department the most objectionable route is the one from the Platte River through the Powder River country to Montana. This is the country they are fighting for—one which they say they will never give up as long as an Indian lives. They say if they do give it up, it will soon involve their destruction as a people, and they might as well die fighting. This is undoubtedly the tone and feeling of the Northern tribes. Their successes in the country for this past year have emboldened them to hope for success, and with their present feelings I doubt if the really influential chiefs can be gotten in ever even for negotiation; much less will it be possible to induce them to move to another country as a reservation.

For want of troops in this Department this year, military operations have been confined entirely to protecting railroads, stage and telegraph lines, and no hostile demonstrations have been made against the Indians, except when attacked, or to repel depredations. So that this present hostile attitude is due entirely to our occupation of the Powder River country. I have never heard of their objecting to the Union Pacific Railroad. As to the cause of hostility of the Southern Cheyennes, I have no means of knowing, but have heard that they do object to the railroad along the Smoky Hill route.

As to plans to put a stop to this Indian war, there is no end to the number suggested, or that might be suggested. The only objection to most of them is, the Indians will not agree to them; and if the object is to stop the war, any plan to effect it must, of course, have their consent. The only course I see is to meet the chiefs and influential men and learn what will satisfy them, and then determine whether the Government can afford to yield to their terms. If not, they will have to be whipped into subjection—an alternative involving much time, much money, and a good many more men than are now generally supposed necessary.

In addition to their general inclination and capability for war, they regard themselves now as in the "last ditch," and will fight with the tenacity of desperation."

The same correspondent, writing of the scenes on the boat during the trip to Sioux City, says:

"The evenings, while lying to in this way, were passed very agreeably, according to the several moods and inclinations of the different members of the party. Some indulged in playing a quiet game of euchre, some in writing up letters, while the balance would engage in social converse, or listen to the chatty narratives of the military gentlemen on board, who, were fond of 'fighting their battles o'er again.' Many a characteristic anecdote, told in this free-and-easy manner, would, if preserved, form a compilation of interesting table talk that would make a charming volume or two for the family library.

Gen. SHERMAN, who describes with great vividness the scenes he has passed through during his career and with a tenacity of memory that is seldom at fault to recall a name or date, mentioned incidentally that while going through his Georgia campaign, he would frequently receive visits from half a dozen or more aids, who came dashing up at the same time from some portion of the field of operations, and give in their reports. The accounts given by them would be often so contradictory that, in order to come to an immediate decision as to what course to adopt under the circumstances, the General would close his eyes and 'guess' what to do. By this method he would see his way clear, as if by inspiration, (although the General did not use the word,) and he seldom found himself mistaken in the plan pursued, or the exact character of the intelligence received.

He also remarked that he had no difficulty, and was seldom at a loss in divining and counteracting the plans of Gen. JOHNSTON, because the latter being a strict military man he obeyed the rules of the profession, but that as for Gen. HOOD he was so erratic and following no system but his own, that he was frequently puzzled in foreseeing his movements.

The General in speaking of the sentinels on duty at the outpost and on picket guard during his campaign to the sea, said they were so faithful that it did not become necessary to beat the long roll once on the route."

Judge Underwood, of Georgia, on Reconstruction.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era* publishes a letter from Hon. J. W. H. UNDERWOOD, of Rome, Ga., on the necessity and wisdom of reconstruction under the terms of the Military Bill. He says:

"We are urged to wait—not to degrade ourselves by taking voluntary action in the premises—to remain as we are—that a great reaction is going on at the North, &c. We have heard more or less of this before; we heard it before the war, but we have never realized it, and are not likely to do so. But, if true, will it bring relief to us? Is there any party at the North who propose to repeal these measures? Look to their platforms and resolutions and see for yourselves. So far as I remember them, they deal in general platitudes, and mean nothing except a decided tendency to repudiate the national debt. I fear it is a struggle for office, in which the great principles of civil liberty, secured by a written Constitution, are overlooked. Be not deceived. "We must work out our own salvation." Our restoration to our rights in the Union, under the Constitution, depends upon ourselves. And we shall not arrive at that point without a beginning. That commencement with us is acceptance of terms. While it is true that we accepted the terms offered to us by the President, we have cautiously rejected all terms offered us by Congress. The President is satisfied with our acceptance of his terms, and so will Congress be satisfied when we accept. Congress, backed by the people of the mighty North, claim the power over these questions for themselves, and to-day are in the full exercise thereof, the President to the contrary notwithstanding. Congress proposed to us the Constitutional Amendment; we rejected it. Congress proposed to us the Sherman-Shellabarger Bill; we denounced it. Congress passed the Supplement Bill, and another Bill of construction and additional powers, and we are invited to register and vote down the Convention. Would it not have been best if we had adopted the Constitutional Amendment? A majority of the people of Georgia, perhaps, think so to-day. If would have been less objectionable than the present measures.

At every turn of the wheel we have suffered. We are not in condition to bear much more. I am satisfied that the Republican Party will elect the next President. The present laws will be enforced by President JOHNSON. He says so. The next Congress would have to be revolutionized in a manner that connot reasonably be hoped for, to change the laws. I do not hope for such change in six years. Besides, if we refuse to act under the laws, we will be considered and treated as contumacious, and quasi rebellious, and we cannot foresee what evils will follow.

Gen. Grant's Forecast—A Case in Point.

From the Albany Evening Journal, April 24.

During the extra session of Congress, and towards its close, Gen. GRANT was frequently upon the floors of both Houses, earnestly urging members to delay their adjournment as long as possible, and to make some provision for a meeting previous to December. He also was strongly desirous that a bill should be passed taking from the President the power to remove military commanders, notwithstanding the very great doubts concerning the constitutionality of such a measure—or, in fact, the comparative certainty that it would be pronounced unconstitutional. He gave as his reason for his desires in these matters, his disbelief that the President would honestly carry out the provisions of the Military bill, and his fear that adjournment would be speedily followed by a removal of STANTON and SHERIDAN.

Events have shown the wise forecast of Gen. GRANT, and shown that he did not fail to read the purposes of Mr. JOHNSON correctly. Thanks to his influence in a large degree, Congress will meet again in November, and can then proceed to conduct the "situation of the country," and the conduct of the renegade who disgraces the highest office in its gift. Meanwhile the temporary presence of GRANT in the Cabinet, and his power as Commander of the army, will prevent much of the mischief that might else result from the Executive conspiracy to obstruct the reconstruction of Southern States on a loyal basis.

The *Sunny Side* and *Frank Herbert*, of the Gloucester fishing fleet, have not been heard of in four weeks, and they are believed to have been lost off the George's Banks with all hands on board.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J. Reserved Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
38—Valentine vs. Schultz et al.	115—Gordon et al. vs. Quigley et al.
59—Jay, Receiver, &c., vs. De Groot.	165—Bertrand vs. Brown et al.
	175—Boscher vs. Laurant.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned to Monday, Sept. 2, at 11 A. M., at which time the calendar will be called. The General Term of this Court will be held for three days, commencing Wednesday, the 28th (to-morrow.)

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

EJECTMENT—POSSESSIONEM—RESTITUTION—WRIT OF ERROR—JURISDICTION—JUDGMENT.

James Barton, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Robert Forsyth.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court. Action was ejectment for a certain parcel of land, situated in the County of Peoria, State of Illinois, and particularly described in the declaration. Parties waived a jury and went to trial upon the general issue before the Court, and the judgment was for the defendant, but a new trial was granted on motion of the plaintiff, and at the second trial, which was to the jury, the verdict and judgment were for the plaintiff. All the tax costs having been paid by the defendant, he moved the Court that the judgment be vacated and that a new trial be granted, and the motion was allowed. Third trial was also to the jury, and the verdict and judgment, as before, were for the plaintiff. Defendant excepted and sued out a writ of error and removed the cause into this Court. Mandate of this Court, which is in the record, shows that the judgment of the Circuit Court was affirmed here at the December term, 1857, and the cause remanded for execution and such proceedings as right and justice and the laws of the United States required. Judgment of affirmance was accordingly rendered on the 7th day of July, 1858, and an order entered that the plaintiff have execution against the defendant for his costs. Record also shows, that on the 19th day of July, in the same year, a writ of *Habere Facias Possessionem* issued on the judgment, in favor of the plaintiff, and the return of the Marshal shows that he, on the 3d day of September following, put the plaintiff in possession of the premises, as commanded by the writ. Due execution, therefore, followed final judgment and there was an end of all regular proceedings in the suit. Dissatisfied with the result, however, the defendant, on the 13th day of May, 1862, moved the Court for a writ of restitution, and on the 15th day of May following the Court awarded the writ, as prayed in the motion. Writ of restitution in favor of the defendants bears date on the 27th day of May, 1863, and it appears to have been duly served by the Marshal. Turned out of possession of the premises which he had recovered by the judgment of the Circuit Court, duly affirmed in this Court, the plaintiff in turn moved the Court for a writ of restitution to restore him to the possession of the premises. Affidavits were filed and both parties were duly heard. Conclusion of the Court was that the first writ of restitution had been improvidently issued and that the possession of the premises belonged, under the judgment as affirmed by this Court, to the plaintiff. Foundation of the application for the first writ of restitution was a supposed tax title held by the defendant, not pleaded or in any manner brought to the notice of the Circuit Court in the trial of the cause; and the foundation for the second application was, that the hearing of the first was without any notice whatever to the party in possession. Exceptions were taken by the defendant to the order of the Court setting aside the first writ of restitution and awarding the second to the plaintiff. Based on those exceptions the defendant sued out this writ of error, in which it is alleged in substance and effect that a manifest error has happened in the rendition of a certain judgment on a certain motion, and the proceedings under it, made by the plaintiff to set aside a certain writ of restitution which had been issued out of said Court in favor of the defendant, and to grant a writ of restitution to the plaintiff in a case between these parties. Evidently the writ of error is addressed not to the judgment in the case, but to the order of the Court in setting aside the first writ of restitution and in granting the second, as specified in the bill of exceptions. Writs of error, under the Judiciary Act, could only issue from the clerk's office of this Court, but it was provided by the ninth section of the act of the 8th of May, 1792, that the form of a writ of error approved by any two Judges of the Supreme Court should be forthwith transmitted to the Clerks of the Circuit Courts, and the provision was that they may issue writs of error agreeably to such form as nearly as the case may admit, under the seal of such Courts, returnable to the Supreme Court. (1 Stat. at Large, 278.) Appellate jurisdiction of this Court in writs of error under the twenty-second section of the Judiciary Act, is confined to final judgments by the express words of the section, and of course the writ of error should be addressed to the final judgment. All the forms of a writ of error furnished to the Clerks of the Circuit Courts are to that effect, and those Clerks have no right to change the form without the sanction at least of two Justices of this Court. Present writ of error is not, on its face, addressed to the final judgment in the case, but to an order of the Court made on a motion filed by the plaintiff long after the writ of possession had been issued and served. Such an order is not a final judgment in any sense within the meaning of the twenty-second section of the Judiciary Act. First order of the Court in awarding the writ of restitution was irregular, because it was inconsistent with the mandate of this Court, which affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court that the plaintiff was entitled to the possession of the premises. Opposite party was not notified of the application, which doubtless led to the error, as the hearing was *ex parte*. Service of the process gave the plaintiff notice of what had transpired, and he immediately applied to the Court to have the proceedings set aside. Second application was already addressed to the discretion of the Court, as it was in the nature of a petition to correct an error manifestly irregular, for the reason already suggested, and because it had been passed without notice to the party asking to set it aside. Direct decision of this Court in the case of Smith *vs.* Trabrie's heirs, (9 Pet., 7,) was that such an order was no more than the action of a Court on its own process which is submitted to its own discretion, and that it was not a final judgment in a civil action, nor a decree in a Court of equity. Where a case is brought into this Court from the Circuit Courts by a writ of error, regular in form, if there is no error in the record the judgment will be affirmed. Affirmance in such a case is the proper judgment, because the writ of error, being addressed to the record, brings up the whole case, and the Court, under the twenty-second section of the judgment act, has jurisdiction to reëxamine the record in such cases, and to reverse or affirm; and if there is no error in the record, of course the judgment must be affirmed, (Taylor *vs.* Morton, 2 Black, p. 484.) The present case, however, does not fall within that rule, because the writ of error is special in form and is addressed to a mere order of the Court, passed nearly six years after the final judgment of the Circuit Court was affirmed, the writ of possession issued, and the possession of the premises given to the plaintiff, as commanded by the writ. The case is dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

INTERNAL REVENUE—INFORMER'S SHARE—COSTS.

The United States vs. *One Still, Boiler, &c.*—This was a question as to the amount to be paid to informers under the Internal Revenue Law. The case was submitted to the Judge some time since, and he rendered a decision that the informer's share should be calculated on the gross proceeds of the forfeiture and not on the net proceeds after payment of costs.

The District-Attorney obtained leave to reargue the question, and the Judge has now rendered his decision on the reargument.

After setting forth the law as fixed by the 9th section of the Internal Revenue Act of July 13, 1866, and the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury made in pursuance of that section, the Judge proceeds:

It is contended on the part of the Government that it is the meaning of the statute that the informer's share, whatever it may be, shall be estimated on the sum actually received by the Government; that until recently the Marshal, on the sale of forfeited property, paid its proceeds into the registry of the Court, and the clerk then paid out of such proceeds the costs and expenses of the suit, and paid over the remainder to the Collector of Internal Revenue for distribution; that in such case the sum received by the Government was the sum received by the Collector, and not the sum paid into the Registry of the Court, the Clerk receiving the money from the Marshal, not as the agent of the United States, but as the officer of the Court; that where, as now, the practice is for the Clerk to pay the informer's share directly to him, and the balance directly to the proper Government officer, the Government does not, any more than in the other case, receive that portion of the proceeds which have been consumed in the payment of costs; that this view is supported by the decision made by Judge Benedict, in the case in the Eastern District of New-York of the United States *vs.* Seven Large Fermenting Tubs, who, while holding that under the statute and the general regulations made by the Treasury Department, the percentage of the informer is to be calculated upon the gross proceeds of the forfeited property, also held that the costs of the proceedings, through which the fund in Court is realized, are a charge upon the whole fund, and must, in the distribution, be paid out of the proceeds of sale before the share of the informer can be distributed to him; that in this view the Government cannot be said in any proper sense to receive the costs so as to distribute a portion of them to the informer, and that the informer has nothing to do with anything but what the Government actually receives.

This whole argument on the part of the Government is based on a fallacy. The share given to the informer by the statute is such share of the fine, penalty or forfeiture, whether it is recovered with or without judgment or decree, (but not exceeding one moiety nor more than $5,000 in any one case,) as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe by general regulations. The statute confides the whole matter of the amount of the informer's share to the discretion of the Secretary, to be exercised by general regulations, subject to the limitation fixed by the statute. In the case of a fine, penalty or forfeiture recovered by suit, the statute requires that the Court decreeing the recovery shall ascertain who was the first informer, and in the case of any sum paid without suit or before judgment in lieu of fine, penalty or forfeiture, the statute requires the Secretary to determine, under general regulations to be made by him, who was the first informer. * * * The statute contemplates that the general regulations shall assign to an informer, one and the same share of a fine, penalty or forfeiture, whether it is recovered by suit, or whether a sum is paid in lieu of it, by way of compromise; and the Secretary has so interpreted the law. The shares he prescribes are for shares of all proceeds and moneys whether recovered by judgment or paid without suit or before judgment, and are applicable to all fines, all penalties and all forfeitures received under the Internal Revenue laws. The fallacy of the view taken by the Government is in the idea that under the statute or the general regulations, the informer's share is to be estimated on the sum received by the Government. There is in the first place, nothing in the statute to uphold this view. That portion of the section which speaks of the vesting of a right in the informer, has reference solely to the time when the right shall vest in the informer, and says that no right shall accrue to or be vested in the informer until the fine, penalty or forfeiture is fixed by judgment or compromise, and the proceeds or amount shall have been paid, and that then the informer shall become entitled to his legal share of the sum adjudged or agreed upon and received. There is nothing in this provision which necessarily restricts the informer's share to a share of the proceeds or amount paid to or received by the Government. The provision has no reference to amount, but concerns only the question of time, and was intended to guard against all claim by an informer to a vested right in a fine, penalty or forfeiture incurred; nor, in any view, can the word paid or the word received, in this provision, mean paid to the Government or received by the Government. The provision, so far as the import of the words paid and received is concerned, means that until, in the case of a recovery by judgment, the fine, penalty or forfeiture is fixed by the judgment, and the amount or proceeds shall have been paid thereunder, and until, in the case of the payment of a sum without suit or before judgment, in lieu of fine, penalty or forfeiture, the sum is fixed by compromise and paid, the informer shall have no right, or title, or vested interest to or in any share of it. The words paid and received have no reference whatever to the payment to or the receipt by the Government of its share of the amount or proceeds of the recovery, or of its share of the sum paid by way of compromise. In the present case, under the decree of condemnation, the right of the informer did not vest until the payment to the Marshal of the proceeds of the sale of the condemned property; but where those proceeds were paid to the Marshal, then the informer became entitled to his legal share of those proceeds. That share is a percentage, to be calculated, according to the general regulations, on the gross amount of the proceeds so paid to the Marshal. Those gross proceeds are the forfeiture, or, in other words, the property condemned as forfeited and ordered by the decree to be sold by the Marshal; and the general regulations give to the informer, as his share, a percentage, to be calculated on the amount of the forfeiture, that is, on the amount of the gross proceeds of the sale of the property condemned as forfeited. If any interpretation were to be given to the provision of the statute which says that the informer shall be entitled to his legal share of the sum adjudged or agreed upon and received, as in any way defining the amount of the share, such interpretation would be that the informer is entitled to a share of the sum adjudged, or the proceeds of the property adjudged, to be the forfeiture or the sum agreed upon in lieu of the forfeiture and received, and thus to a share in the present case of the gross proceeds of the sale of the property condemned as forfeited. But the whole question of the amount of the share, within the limits fixed by the statute, is left to the Secretary. He may, by general regulations, make it greater or less. He might have followed the example set by the 91st section of the Tariff Act of March 2, 1799, which says that all fines, penalties, and forfeitures recovered by virtue of that act shall, "after deducting all proper costs and charges," be disposed of in a certain way. He might have directed that the costs and expenses of the suit should be first deducted, and that the informer should then have a certain percentage of the net proceeds remaining. But he has not seen fit to do so. He has said, as strongly as negative language can say it, that the costs and expenses of the suit shall not be first deducted, but that the informer shall receive a percentage, to be calculated on the amount paid as a fine or penalty by the person on whom the fine or penalty is imposed, or on the proceeds of the sale of the property condemned as forfeited, and that no part of the costs or expenses shall be charged upon the share of the informer. The Secretary had a right to say this. He had a right to give to the informer such share, within the limits fixed, as, in the exercise of his discretion, he thought calculated to promote the objects aimed at by the statute. The statute was intended to encourage persons to inform as to causes of forfeiture, and the presumption is that the Secretary deemed it wise on the whole to hold out to informers the inducements offered by his regulations, by saying to them that no part of the costs or expenses should be charged upon the share resulting from the percentage affixed to a given case. And in this connection I am free to say that I do not concur with Judge Benedict in his view that the costs and expenses of the proceedings through which the fund in Court is realized are a charge on the whole fund, and must be paid out of the proceeds of sale before the share of the informer can be distributed to him, if the conclusion from that view is that the informer's share, ascertained by computing his percentage on the gross proceeds, can be made liable for a portion of the costs and expenses, if the residue beyond the informer's share is not sufficient to defray those costs and expenses.

The result is that I am confirmed in the conclusion at which I before arrived, and that an order must be entered in this case declaring William H. Craig to be the person who first informed of the cause, matter or thing whereby the forfeiture of the property condemned in this suit was incurred, and that he is entitled to have the share or percentage of such forfeiture to which as such person he is entitled, computed on the gross amount of the proceeds of the sale by the Marshal under the decree herein of such property.

S. G. Courtney, District-Attorney, for the U. S.; Henry & Clarkson for the informer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 27.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY AGAIN.

Stephen P. Waterbury vs. Elmore P. Ross, Wm. C. Beardsley, Treasurer of the Merchants' Union Express Company, Wm. H. Seward, Jr., John N. Knapp, Clinton S. Backus, Elliott G. Storke, John A. Green, Jr., Henry W. Slocum, and many others.—This case came up yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge BARNARD, on a motion made by the plaintiff for the purpose of having a receiver of the Merchants' Union Express Company appointed, and for other relief, as claimed in the moving papers of the plaintiff. In some of its aspects this case has already been published in our columns. The interest in the result, if we are to judge from the attendance of the officials of several express companies in Court yesterday, is very great. The proceedings were commenced by the reading of divers affidavits by Mr. Wm. C. Traphagen, one of the counsel for the plaintiff. Among the affidavits read were those of Wm. B. Dinsmore, of the Adams Express Company, Mr. Henry Kipp, of Buffalo, Mr. Sandford, of Brooklyn, (now Vice-President of the Adams Express Company,) Mr. E. B. Morgan and others. The reading of the affidavits on the part of the plaintiff, was concluded at about 4 o'clock last evening. To-day at 11 o'clock, the defendants' counsel will commence the reading of testimony upon the other side.

For plaintiff, Mr. Brady and Mr. Traphagen; for defendants, Judges Allen and Comstock, Mr. Pomeroy and Mr. Irwin F. Pierce.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 27.

Before Judge Barbour.

THE RIGHT OF REPORTERS TO ATTEND CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS—OPINION BY JUDGE BARBOUR.

On taking his seat upon the Bench this morning Judge BARBOUR stated that in view of the animadversions of members of the Bar and others upon his order excluding reporters from the examination of a judgment debtor, he had taken the pains to investigate the law relating to the subject, and had also consulted four of his associates on the Superior Court Bench, all of whom agreed with him that he had a legal right to issue such an order. As the question had assumed some importance, he had committed his views upon the subject to writing. He then proceeded to read the following

OPINION:

In the Matter of the Supplementary Examination of Michael Norton, a Judgment Debtor.—The first section of the statute containing general provisions concerning Courts of Justice, declares that "the sittings of every Court within this State shall be public, and every citizen may freely attend the same." (2 R. S., 274.) If, therefore, the examination of a judgment debtor, supplementary to execution before a Judge at Chambers, could properly be considered a trial or proceeding before a Court, there would be no doubt that reporters for newspapers, like all other citizens, would have a legal right to be present, and, of course, my order excluding them, as well as all other persons not directly interested in the proceedings, either as parties or counsel, would have been not only erroneous but directly in the face of the statute referred to.

A Judge, alone, does not constitute a Court of record. There must also be a clerk, a crier, &c., in attendance, and the Court must be regularly opened, held at a certain place designated by law, and cannot sit except at terms previously fixed and provided for. But certain duties, specified in the statutes, are there required to be performed by Judges out of Court, and the performance of those duties by a Judge is known in the books, as well as in ordinary parlance, as Chamber business. The Code directs that "the Judges shall, at all reasonable times, when not engaged in holding Court, transact such other business as may be done out of Court;" (Code, § 27, Sub. 1;) and the act establishing the Superior Court provides that "the Chief-Justice and each of the associate Justices of the said Court may exercise all the powers and authority incident to their offices at Chambers, touching any suit, judgment, or proceeding in the said Court; and it shall be the duty of at least one of them to attend daily, at all seasonable hours, in the office to be provided for them by the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., for the dispatch of business." (3 R. S., 5th Ed., p. 359, § 17.)

Proceedings before a Judge at Chambers are not, in any legal sense, proceedings in Court. (Miller vs. Rossman, 15 How., 10; Bitting vs. Vandenberg, 17 Id., 80; Matter of Bookhout, 21 Barb., 348.) In this case, the order for the examination of the defendant in the judgment was made by, and returnable before, a Judge at Chambers, and not the Court. It follows that the provisions of the statute first above cited do not apply to a proceeding of this character. Indeed, the application of the principle of the statute in question to proceedings before a Judge at Chambers would, in many cases, be exceedingly inconvenient, if not impracticable; for, in practice, very much of that class of business is transacted at the private residences of the Judges. A large portion of the Chamber business of the Judges, too, is of such a character that its immediate publication would necessarily be highly improper—such, for instance, as the hearing and granting of applications for orders of arrest, attachment, *habeas corpus*, &c. In such cases certainly no careful Judge would, if objection was made, permit a reporter, or any person other than a party or his counsel, to be present at the hearing of the application; and there has long been a standing order of this Court prohibiting the publication of those proceedings. In other instances, such as this, where an objection is made by one of the parties to the attendance of persons other than those who have an interest in the proceedings, with their counsel, and to the publication thereof in newspapers, it is the duty of the Judge to consider whether the publication of such proceedings before him may produce a great injury to the person who is about to undergo an examination, or to other merchants or persons with whom he has had dealings, without any corresponding benefit to the creditor or to the public; and if he shall arrive at the conclusion that such may be the result, it seems clear that he ought, in the reasonable exercise of a sound discretion, to prevent, by a proper order, the publication of the proceedings during their progress, and until a careful examination of all the evidence (which is always taken in writing) shall enable him to determine whether such order ought to be continued or revoked.

In theory these examinations are conducted before a Judge, sitting at Chambers; or, in other words, at the office furnished him by the City authorities for that purpose, or in his own house. For many years, however, it has been the practice for the debtor, after taking the proper oath before the Judge, to retire to a small room in the same building, with the counsel of his adversary, and his own if he has one, and answer such questions as may be put to him. If he objects to a question, the parties again come before the Judge and take his decision in the matter. It is seldom that any persons are in attendance at the examination except the judgment debtor and the counsel of his adversary. I do not remember a single instance since I have been in the Court, in which a newspaper reporter has been present to report the proceedings upon such an examination.

In this case, while sitting at Chambers, and proceeding with the current business of the morning, Counselor Pryor informed me that a judgment debtor was in attendance upon a supplementary order, and requested me to administer the oath to him. It is quite possible that he also mentioned the name, but if so, that furnished me no information touching the person's business or the probable character of his examination; and I may add, that I had no acquaintance whatever with such debtor, and so far as I remembered, had never even seen him. After the oath was administered, and as I was about proceeding to other business, the defendant asked me if it was customary to have such examinations published in the newspapers, at the same time stating that several reporters were present, that he had no counsel, and that he strongly objected to such publication, which was designed and intended to injure his character and that of his friends. I immediately inquired of Mr. Pryor, the counsel for the plaintiff, what it meant, and was told by him that he had not brought the reporters there, but supposed they had come under the belief that the facts to be disclosed on the examination would be interesting to their readers. Of course, I could not, without impropriety, ask him what matters he designed to inquire about; nor did he, or either of the reporters, if there were any present, inform me. The question, then, was simply whether, in proceedings before a Judge, supplementary to execution, in which no one except the judgment creditor and his debtor could have any direct interest, the examination of the defendant should be published as it progressed, and before the proceedings were closed and submitted to the Judge; and that, too, notwithstanding the earnest objection and remonstrance of one of the only parties in interest, and the disclaimer of the other. I was quite satisfied that such publication might work great injustice, not only to the debtor himself, but also to persons with whom he had had business dealings, and who could have no opportunity on such examination to explain their transactions with him. Considering all this, and in view of the fact that the proceedings, when completed, could be published, in case such publication should not then be deemed improper, I did not hesitate to direct that no person should be present at the examination except the parties and their counsel, with the clerks of the latter, and that the proceedings should not be published without permission from a Judge.

After a careful examination of the cases bearing upon the question, and a full consideration of the subject, I remain satisfied that I had, as a Judge, the legal power to make the order, and that such power was properly exercised in this case; and that conviction is strengthened by the concurring opinions of four of my brother Judges, including the Chief-Justice; the other Judge being, at present, absent from the City.

Having arrived at this conclusion, it only remains for me to say that the order must stand.

I comprehend and fully appreciate the influence in the community of the reporters of the Press, and the extent to which I may, at this particular time, be affected, personally, by the course they appear by newspapers to have taken. But, while I have the honor to occupy this place, be that time long or short, I shall continue to discharge my duty without favor, affection or fear. My conscience will not permit me to perpetuate a judicial wrong; nor, poor as I am, can I afford thus to lose the reputation which I have been able to acquire during a life of nearly sixty years.

NOTE.—The latter part of this opinion was written under the belief that all the reporters of the Press in the City had held a meeting and adopted certain resolutions condemnatory of my action in the premises; since which I have been gratified by the information that none of the regular Court reporters of the principal papers were present at such meeting or participated in its proceedings, but, on the contrary, disapprove of the same.

At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. Johns, law reporter of the *Tribune*, suggested to the Court that, inasmuch as the above opinion had been framed without argument from the opposite side, and as the question was one of importance, it would be advisable if the case could be taken to the General Term.

Judge Barbour said he would like to have it so taken, and would do all in his power to facilitate such a movement. He suggested that Mr. Johns make a motion that the order excluding reporters from the examination be rescinded, which motion the Court would deny, rendering the opinion just read. An appeal could then be taken, and the case carried to the General Term. The suggestion of the Court was complied with, and the question will be taken up for discussion at General Term.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 27.

By Judge Barnard.

Louisa M. Berrien *vs.* Richard Berrien; judgment of divorce granted and custody of children awarded to the plaintiff. In re the estate of Christopher Wardell; report confirmed. Patrick Kerby *vs.* Margaret Kerby; report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; custody of children awarded to the plaintiff. Daniel E. Bishop *vs.* The American Cotton Planting and Loan Company; motion denied.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 22.

By Judge Cardozo.

Cohn *vs.* Cohn; report confirmed and judgment granted. Faulstick *vs.* Gebhard; injunction continued; receiver to be appointed. Poerschke *vs.* Hedenberg; it not being alleged that the personal judgment has been satisfied, I think it is no bar to the foreclosure of the lien; the proper order will be granted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Kelly.

The Court calendar yesterday exhibited a large number of cases to be tried, but as a general thing the offences were of a minor character. The practice, when all else fails to carry a case, of producing witnesses to establish the good character of a client, is one of the noticeable features at this Court. The presiding Justice has repeatedly stated that it is the easiest thing in the world to find men who would swear to the honesty, integrity and unimpeachable morality of a prisoner, when unmistakable circumstances went to show that the same prisoner bore a most unworthy reputation. It appears, however, that the lawyers do not look upon the matter in the same light; hence the time of the Court is consumed in a great measure in listening to the testimony of some obscure individual as to the good qualities of a well-known vagabond who, perhaps, has already served a term or more in a penal institution.

A SEVERE BEATING.

James Smith, a colored man, accused Timothy Flynn of beating him so severely that he was made blind in both eyes. Smith approached the docket like one who had just claims on the consideration of the Court. His dusky face was very much disfigured and his whole frame gave evidence of rough handling. Flynn's plea that Smith struck him first did not prevent the Justice from sending him to the Penitentiary for three months.

COAT THIEVES.

Catharine Welsh and Thomas Sullivan were accused by Casper Jacobs of stealing two coats from the front of his store. The complainant said a man came into his store to price goods, and while looking at the stock Sullivan and Catharine came in as if also to make a purchase. The woman then engaged the attention of Jacobs while the men managed the more difficult part of the business of securing the coats. One seized the articles in question and ran up the street, and the other started off as if in pursuit. Jacobs by this time began to understand the game of the parties, and calling an officer, had the man and woman arrested. Catharine was sent to the Island for three and Sullivan for four months.

A CLOTHING THIEF.

Thomas Clark, a youth, was sentenced to the Island for one month on account of a peculiarity which he indulged to appropriate to himself garments bought and paid for by others.

BAD EFFECTS OF TOBACCO.

George Brown, a veteran in the practice of chewing the weed, with a view of laying in his Fall supply, stepped into John H. Bartell's store, placed a box of "Solace" under his arm, and marched off without deigning to pay for the same. In the end it cost him the sentence to be sent to the Island for one month.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

Robert S. Barnett, who keeps a store in one of the markets, testified that Jacob Geiss took from his premises three baskets of peaches, valued at $3 75, and, on being asked to pay for them, refused to do so on the plea that he gave the money to the bookkeeper at the time of the purchase. Geiss stated, through his counsel, that he placed the money on the desk in the office, and that either Barnett himself or one of his men must have taken it. A boy in the employ of Barnett testified that he assisted Geiss in taking the peaches to his wagon, and when he returned to the store his employer told him to hasten back to Geiss and say to him that he must pay for the peaches immediately or return them, but in the meantime Geiss had driven away. A strenuous effort was made to convince the Court of the integrity of the accused. It failed, however, and the prisoner was fined the sum of $50.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A boy named Philip Kepp was fined $5 for leading a horse to a vacant lot and there leaving him to die.

John Callaghan was also fined $5 for driving a crippled horse through the streets.

Peter O'Connor and Patrick Grady were fined a like sum for a similar offence.

ADVENTURE OF A CAT.

Patrick Doyle, taking umbrage at a cat that persisted in having a fit in the house, thought to vent his spleen by seizing the animal by the neck and throwing it out of the fourth-story window. It appears that the cat was not seriously injured by the fall, but, for the ungentlemanly conduct of Doyle, who would have been exonerated, doubtless, had he challenged the offending creature to settle pending differences according to the recognized "code of honor," he was made to pay a fine of $10.

HANDS OFF.

The snug little sum of $50 was exacted from Frederick Steinhoff, a saloon keeper, for his interference with an officer who entered his place for the purpose of arresting two of the occupants.

SHORT OF FUNDS.

Cornelius Burdick, lean and hungry, walked into the restaurant kept by Joseph Brown, ate a dinner, and received from the waiter a check for 75 cents. He presented the check to the cashier, and blandly explained that he was rather short of change that day, but would step in within a day or so and settle up. Mr. Brown objected to doing business on that system, and had Burdick arrested. The Court gave him ten days in the City Prison.

CURRENCY THIEVES.

Two lads were brought up, accused of stealing fractional currency from money-drawers. They were both sent to the House of Refuge.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 27, 1867.

$1,500	U. S. 6s, '67...C	136½	100	Adams Ex. Co.	76⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s., 5-20s, C. '62	115⅛	100	do	76⅜
200,000	do	113⅜	100	do	76½
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	109½	50	do	76⅝
500	U. S. 6s.5-20s, C. '65	110¾	100	U. S. Ex. Co.	77
30,000	do	110⅞	8	do	76
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C '65, New Is.	108⅛	100	Boston W. P....b3	20½
10,000	do	108	100	do	20⅜
11,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	99¼	100	do....2d call	20⅜
7,700	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 2d series	107¾	200	West. U. Tel.	43⅛
1,150	do	107¾	130	do	43⅜
5,000	do....3d Ser.	107¾	15	Del. & Hud. C.	146
1,150	do	107¾	100	Canton Co	47¼
5,000	N. Y. St. Bounty Loan...Reg.	106½	100	Quick. Min.	28⅞
5,000	N. Y. S. 6s, '72	100½	700	Mar Min Co.	11⅛
3,000	Tenn. 6s. ex-c	66¼	100	Mar. Pf.	20½
2,000	do	66½	300	Pac. M. S. Co.	146⅞
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s. n.	65½	400	N. Y. Cen.	105⅞
3,000	do	65½	100	do....2d call	105⅞
1,000	N. Car 6s....x-c	53	1000	Reading R.	104⅛
1,000	Virginia 6s....x-c	50	800	Erie Railroad..s15	70⅜
3,000	Missouri 6s	103¼	500	do	70½
5,000	do	103⅜	100	do....2d call	70⅜
10,000	O. & M. C.	27	50	Erie R. Pf.	76⅛
2,000	Erie 1st M.	107	300	M. S. & N. I.	81⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83	95	50	Panama R.	265
10,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	99	113	do	266
5,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bds.	82	200	Clev. & Pitts	93¼
1,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	85½	100	Ill. Central R.	119⅜
2,000	do	85	100	do	119⅜
1,000	Gal. & C. 1st M.	100	100	do....2d call	119⅜
8,000	Ch. & Gr. E. 1st.	55	800	Chi. & N. W.	46⅜
10,000	Chic. & Alt. In. B.	92	600	do	46⅜
20	Ocean Bank	105	50	do	46⅞
3	Amer. Ex.	74	500	C. & N. W. Pr.	70½
10	do	74½	100	Clev. & Tol.	123
			200	Chi. & R. I.	103⅛
			100	Mil. & St. P.	48⅞
			200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	65⅜
			200	do	65⅝
			100	Chi. & Alt. R.	114
			200	H. & St. J. Pf.	63
			100	Tol., W. & W.	46

SECOND BOARD.

$27,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s., C. '65 New	108	20	Adams Ex. Co.	76
3,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '67, New Issue	108⅛	200	do	75¾
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	102⅛	300	do	76
50,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s, First Ser.	107⅝	6	do	75¾
1,000	Cal. 7s	125	20	Am. Ex. Co	74½
10,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	103	12	do	74¼
100	Boston W. P.	20	10	do	74
21	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	145½	5	Pacific Mail	146¾
200	West. U. Tel.	43¼	20	do	146⅞
300	Quicksilver	28	500	N. Y. Cen.	105
50	Wells & Far. Ex.	66	600	do	104¾
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	123	200	Erie R.	69¾
100	Chi. & R. I.	102¾	700	M. S. & N. I. R.	80¾
			100	do....b30	81
			100	Mich. Cen. R	110
			500	Chi. & N. W.	46
			300	Chic. & N. W. P.	69¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	27⅛	400	Clev. & Pitts....c	93
100	Mar. Min. Co.	10⅞	400	Chic., R. I. & P....c	103⅛
100	At. Mail	113⅛	100	do....c	103⅛
100	West. U. Tel....c	43⅝	50	do	103
100	do....b30	43⅝	100	do....b10	103⅛
200	N. Y. Cen.	105⅛	200	do	103⅛
800	Erie R.	70⅛	1100	Chi. & N. W.	46⅛
200	do....c	70⅜	500	do....c	46⅛
200	Reading R.	104⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	70⅛
100	Adams Express	76¼	1200	do	70⅜
800	Mich. S. N. I.	81⅛	200	do....b15	70⅛
200	do....c	81⅛	600	do....b3	70⅛
100	do....b30	81¼	200	do....c	70⅜
100	do....s10	81⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	O. & M. Cer.	27	1800	Erie R.	69⅞
100	Pacific Mail	146¾	400	do....c	69⅞
50	Atlantic Mail	114	300	M. S. & N. I.	81
300	West. U. Tel.	43⅜	100	do....b10	81½
800	do	43¼	100	Cleve. & Pitts	93¼
100	do....c	43⅜	100	Chi., R. I. & P....c	103
100	do....b30	43⅞	100	do....b10	103⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R....c	105	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	46⅞
100	Reading R.	104¼	100	Chic. & N.W. Pf.	70

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Mar. Min. Pf	20⅜	600	Erie R.	69⅞
300	do	20	200	do....b15	69⅞
400	West. U. Tel.	43¼	300	do....s3	69⅞
100	N. Y. Cen.	105	100	Hud. Riv. R....s10	124½
800	do	104⅞	100	Reading R.	104⅛
200	do....b3	104⅞	300	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	102⅞
100	Chi. & N. W....b5	46⅛	100	do....b10	103
100	Chic. & N.W.Pr	69⅞			

TUESDAY, Aug. 27—P. M.

The Gold Room shows firmness to-day, and the sales ran up to 141⅜ per cent. This is in part, no doubt, due to the unsettled political affairs at Washington. The arbitrary and extraordinary military orders of yesterday made by the President excite a certain degree of concern, although there is not the slightest reason to doubt they will prove harmless to the country, if not to the Executive himself, on the reassembling of Congress in November. Financially considered, we repeat the belief that no change will be ventured upon in the Secretaryship of the Treasury. That Gen. GRANT will ask to be relieved from his extra-official service in the War Department is probable, but this will only reassure the loyal people of the nation that he is to be relied upon in the emergencies of peace, whenever they may threaten real danger, as he was in the crisis of the War, to bring the country through its trials of every nature.

The Foreign Exchanges, after showing some movement for the Boston steamer yesterday at 109½@⅞, advanced to-day to 109⅝@109⅞ ℔ cent., the principal sales of Standard bills being reported at 109¾ ℔ cent., while several of the leading drawers put up their rate to 109⅞, less a small brokerage.

The Money market is unusually dull to-day at the cheap rates of the past three or four weeks. There is less doing at the Stock Exchange, as well in the Public Funds as in the Railway speculation, and the Brokers have little occasion to borrow money on any terms. We continue to quote at 4 ℔ cent. on the Public Funds, and 5 ℔ cent. on other approved collateral, at call. The Merchants are doing a much better business than in July, but on credits which require them to use their own names to a comparatively moderate amount, so that first-class paper is not freely offered in the market.

The Customs receipts in gold to-day were $557,000, and the sales of gold from the Treasury probably to about the same amount. The August Compound Notes come in slowly this week, and the redemptions at the New-York Office of the Treasury have fallen off to about $250,000 per day. There will be no further considerable redemptions until the October Notes fall due, and it is not improbable that part of these will be made in the new 3 ℔ cent. Legal Tender Certificates of Deposit, authorized by the last act of Congress.

The Railway market opened with a fair show of firmness on the New-York and Western Roads, and an exceptional good demand for Northwest Common, which carried up the price to 146⅜ ℔ cent. This advance, however, was lost after 1 o'clock, and the general list became dull and ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. lower on Erie and most of the Western Roads. The Miscellaneous shares were steady on the old Express lines and Western Telegraph, and firm on Pacific Mail, which sold at 146½ ℔ cent., ex-dividend.

At the Afternoon Boards the Railways and Miscellaneous were dull, under a very small business.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	102¼	102⅜	N. West Pref.	70⅛	69⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅛	113⅛	Rock Island	103⅛	102⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅛	108⅛	Fort Wayne	104⅛	104⅛
N. Y. Central	105	105	W. U. Telegraph	43⅜	43⅛
Erie	70⅛	69⅞	Cumberland	34	35
Hudson	124⅜	124⅜	Mariposa, Pref.	20⅛	20
Reading	104⅛	104⅛	St. Paul Pref.	65⅛	65⅛
Mich. Southern	81	81	Pacific Mail	146⅛	146⅛
Pittsburgh	93	93	Toledo & Wabash	48⅜	49
Tenn. 6s, new	65⅛	65⅛	American Gold	140⅜	141⅛
Northwest	46⅛	46⅜	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867	139¼	Or'gn W. L. ½ yr. 1881	105
6 ℔ cent. coupon, 1868	137	5 ℔ cent., reg. 1871	117
6 ℔ cent., reg. 1881	110⅛	5 ℔ cent., coup., 1871	118
500 & 1,000, '81	111	5 ℔ cent. reg'd, 1874	108¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113⅛	10-40 reg.	99
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	103⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110⅛	73-10 1st series	107⅜
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅛	7 3-10 2d series	107⅜
5-20 cou., 1867	108⅛	7 3-10 3d series	107⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. City 7 ℔ c. '70	108	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., 1868	66
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	66½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Tennessee 6s, new bds	65
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	100½	Virginia 6s, ex. c.	49½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Virginia 6s, new bonds	50
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Georgia 7s, new bonds	84
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1878	101	North Carolina 6s	68
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1871	92	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	53
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870	97	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	53½
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860	100	Missouri 6s	103½
Illinois reg. 1860	100	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	79
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	100½	Missouri Pac. R. iss	103
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	100½	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	100½		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	125	Metropolitan	133
Mechanics'	118	People's	135
America	140	Market	111
City	200	Nassau	107
Phenix	103½	Shoe and Leather	110½
Tradesmen's	135	St. Nicholas	102
National	111	Marine	140
Seventh Ward	107½	Commonwealth	107½
State of New-York	112	Imp't'rs. & Traders'	115
Commerce	117½	Park	151½
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	Manuf's & Merch'ts.	102
Ocean	104	Central National	107½
American Exchange	117	Fourth National	108
Bank of North Am's.	107	Ninth National	106½
Hanover	112		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80
Erie 1st mort. 1867	107	Tol. W. & W'n. S. F.	87
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103½	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	101½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st M. '77	90	Chi. & R. I. Con. is.	91½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	101½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98½
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. 69-72	108½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	89½
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	111	Cleve. & P. 4th M	72½
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	92	Chi. & Alton Income	91
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	85½
Pacific R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	104	Peninsula R. R. bonds	81
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870	115	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Alton & T.H. 2d M. Inc.	79	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	83
Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	85	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	53
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	81½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN CO., June 1, 1867.

	May 31, 1866.	May 31, 1867.
Consolidated Construction	$35,079,585	$35,272,814
New Construction	1,261,243	1,770,356
New Equipment	1,539,935	4,828,400
Chicago and Milwaukee Stock	1,274,350	2,018,200
Green Bay Transit Co. Loan	......	274,200
Galena R. R. Bonds in S. Fund	268,000	293,000
Other Bonds, &c., on hand	381,360	44,193
Materials and Fuel on hand	1,208,626	1,363,159
Total property represented	$41,006,036	$45,864,322
	May 31, 1866.	May 31, 1867.
Common Stock	$13,174,901	$13,232,496
Preferred Stock	13,019,056	14,789,125
Funded Debt, proper	14,051,000	14,051,000
Equipment (Iowa Case) Bonds	......	2,200,000
Current Bills and Balances, net	277,151	1,123,477
Income Surplus	483,988	468,224
Total Capital and Debt	$41,006,036	$45,864,322
	May 31, 1866.	May 31, 1867.
Roads of Co. operated	799 miles	799 miles
Iowa Exten. Leased	....	*353 miles
Total	799 miles	1,152 miles
Gross Traffic	$8,243,849	$10,161,735
Expenses	5,527,083	7,103,993
Net earnings	$2,716,757	$3,057,742
On whole cost	6⅝ ℔ cent.	6¾ ℔ cent.

* Not opened through until January, 1867.

We have compiled the foregoing figures from the pamphlet report of the Company, embracing the operations of the two fiscal years, which has just been issued. It contains a large amount of other valuable and interesting information to the Stockholders, who will be furnished with a copy of the report on application at the office of the Company in this City.

The United States authorities have very properly taken hold of the Tradesmen's Bank defalcation. The District-Attorney will prosecute the defaulting tellers under the penal section in the National Banking Law, which inflicts not less than five years' imprisonment on every cashier, teller or clerk convicted of fraud, embezzlement or false entries. Either offence is held to be a high felony, not to be compounded or compromised by the President and Directors of the Bank, nor left to the prosecution of the local authorities. The present case is, we believe, the first New-York precedent under the Federal law. It will no doubt be prosecuted, if not to a successful conviction, at least with scrupulous fidelity and skill, by the District-Attorney, and will serve as a warning to wrong-headed employes in all National Banks against trusting to the uncertainties of the local laws and the forbearance of their Presidents and Directors in the abuse of their trusts. The prompt action of Mr. COURTNEY, under the instructions of the Treasury Department at Washington, will also afford another evidence of the numerous safeguards thrown around the National Banking system—as well for Stockholders as for Noteholders and Depositors.

The Cincinnati *Railway Record* says of the Atlantic and Great Western road:

> "On and after Monday, Aug. 26, the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will run two lightning express trains daily to New-York, morning and evening, making direct connections with all Southern trains *via* Cairo, Louisville, St. Louis, Indianapolis and Cincinnati. Heretofore only a through evening express has been run; but the increased Southern and Western travel over this line has made the addition of a morning express an imperative necessity, in order to meet the increasing demands of the public. Every line has advantages peculiar to itself, which render it in some particulars preferable to other and competing lines. But the Atlantic and Great Western line can fairly claim a combination of advantages such as is not to be found on any other route, and such as clearly entitle it to the regard it has won from the traveling community. Through its connections, it has an uninterrupted broad gauge track the entire distance from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Urbana, Mansfield, Galion and Cleveland to New-York. To those compelled to make long journeys, this is an advantage not to be lightly estimated. The cars are wide and roomy. The equipment of the road is of the most approved description. The cars are furnished with all the improvements known to railway experience, and are as free from dust and are as well ventilated and comfortable as it is possible for cars to be, while no expense or pains are spared in maintaining the road in the highest state of efficiency."

The week's exports of Domestic Produce amount to $2,994,242.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $557,000; Gold Notes, $58,000; total receipts, $3,366,285 76 total payments, $5,995,542 59; balance, $130,337,999 68.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	11,869	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bbls	1,000	Cut Meats, pkgs	....
Cornmeal, bags	175	Lard, pkgs	....
Wheat, bushels	10,252	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Corn, bushels	78,096	Whisky, bbls	142
Rye, bushels	1,406	Petroleum, bbls	5,320

ASHES—Are in demand and firm at $9 50 for Pots, and $12@$12 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in rather more request at 40c.@41c. for Yellow, ℔ lb.

BRICKS—Have been more plenty and in less demand, including common hard at $8@$9; Croton at $18@$20, and Philadelphia Front, $40 ℔ thousand.

CEMENT—A fair inquiry prevails for Rosendale at $1 60, cash, ℔ bbl.

CANDLES—Have been in fair request, including Adamantine, at 20c.@22c. ℔ lb. for light weights.

COAL—Continues quiet but steady, including Anthracite at $5 50@$6 75 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs., Liverpool Cannel at $13@$16 50, and Liverpool Orrel at $11 75@$12 ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in more demand and quoted steady. We quote: Java at 24c.@25c., Native Ceylon at 18½c.@20c., Maracaibo 17c.@19c., Laguayra 17¼c.@18¼c., Rio 14¼c.@19c., St. Domingo 15½c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb. No receipts of Rio Coffee have been reported at this port this week. The week's sales of Rio have been confined to 5,771 bags. The stock of all kinds of Coffee in first hands here to-day was 74,229 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, of Rio, 51,270 bags; of Java, 7,573 bags; of Ceylon, 4,110 bags; of Laguayra, 4,514 bags, and of other descriptions, 6,762 bags.

STOCK OF RIO IN THE COUNTRY.

Baltimore, bags	20,500
Philadelphia, bags	4,500
New-York, bags	51,270
Grand total, bags	75,770

COTTON—Has been quiet and depressed to-day. The spinning demand has been very light. There has been no speculative call. Middling grades closed at 27c.@28½c. ℔ lb., on sales and resales of 800 bales against receipts of 1,258 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts thus far this week	2,036
Receipts last week	8,800
Receipts preceding week	5,968
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	427,189
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	650,963
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	987
Exports since Jan. 1	345,829
Exports since Sept. 1	468,033
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	462,927
Estimated stock on hand here	50,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,861,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,562,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports as latest mail dates	112,500

FEATHERS—Are inactive at 80c.@90c. for Live Geese ℔ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Continue in limited demand at $2 65@$2 67 ℔ box.

FISH—The demand has been moderate for the leading kinds, including Dry Cod at $6@$6 25 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $18 50@$20 50; No. 2 at $13@$16 50; No. 3 at $8 25@$9 50. Pickled Herring at $4 50@$5 50 ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 42c.@48c. for scaled and 18c.@20c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FRUIT—The demand has been limited for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4@$4 10; Bunch do. at $3 60@$3 65 ℔ box; Currants at 11¼c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet to-day, and has again declined 15c.@25c. ℔ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,300 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 75@$7 90; very poor to good extra State $8 60@$10 30; good to choice extra State at $10 35@$11 25; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 40@$10 20 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 75@$7 90
Extra State	8 60@11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 35@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 40@10 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 25@13 00
Extra Genesee	11 25@13 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 50@13 50

Southern Flour is heavy and lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., at $9 50@$13 75 for new, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in limited request at from $7@$9 for inferior to very choice ℔ bbl.; sales, 370 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand at $5 75 for City, $5 80@$6 for Jersey, $6 for State, and $6 60 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 250 bbls. and sacks, at $12 75@$14 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive and quoted down again 2c.@5c. ℔ bushel. Sales, since our last, 24,500 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 35; Amber Michigan at $2 28@$2 30; White Genesee at $2 35; Amber State at $2 25@$2 31¼, the latter price for a small lot of very choice; White Southern at $2 38; Amber Southern at $2 27@$2 35; and White California at $2 73 ℔ bushel. Corn has been depressed and lower to-day, on a less active business. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels at $1 09@$1 12½, closing at $1 09@$1 11¼ for poor to choice Mixed Western afloat and in store; $1 05@$1 08 for unsound and damp ℔ bushel. Rye has been inactive and much lower; sales 6,100 bushels, including State at $1 45@$1 55 for inferior to choice new and old; and Western and Southern at $1 40@$1 45 ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive. Oats have been quiet and irregular closing rather more firmly. We quote: Old Western at 69¼c.@70c.; New Western at 70c.@80c.; New Crop, Jersey, at 50c.@65c.; and New Southern, at 65c.@73c. ℔ bushel. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of boats laden with Flour and Grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 48 hours, prior to 10:30 A. M. on Monday, Aug. 26, 1867: Rachel, Buffalo, corn; Ellen, Buffalo, corn; William Parker, Buffalo, corn; Tip Top, Buffalo, wheat; L. J. Wheelock, Buffalo, corn; Ironsides, Rome, flour, barley, &c.; Tom Hyer, Buffalo, corn; D. Parshall, Buffalo, corn; Pluribustah, Buffalo, corn; F. C. Reed, Buffalo, corn; Lady Jane, Buffalo, corn; A. A. Bradley, Buffalo, corn; Carlow Church, Buffalo, corn; J. F. Thomas, Buffalo, corn; P. J. Newkirk, Buffalo, corn; William Gere, Buffalo, corn; Durango, Buffalo, corn; Lady Washington, Buffalo, corn; Fountain City, Buffalo, corn; Mary Powell, Buffalo, rye; Anna Rebecca, Oswego, corn; Henry Fitch, Buffalo, corn; Canago, Buffalo, corn; Manchester, Buffalo, corn; P. B. Brooke, Buffalo, corn; R. V. Dewitt, Buffalo, corn; Johnny, Oswego, flour, &c.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in moderate request at 21¼c.@21¾c. and 24¼c.@24¾c. respectively.

HAY—North River bale is in demand at 85c.@$1 for new and old shipping, and $1 30@$1 70 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is in moderate demand at 90c.@$1 10 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in, including American crop of 1866, at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℔ lb. The *Freeman's Journal* of Friday last says: "The weather during the past week has been rather unfavorable, and notwithstanding the lice have rapidly disappeared, many yards show an increase of blight and rust. Reports, quite conflicting in their statements, reach us from every quarter of the hop district of this State. After a careful review of them, and conversation with growers and persons who have traveled the district, we come to the conclusion that New-York will produce nearly or quite enough hops to supply the home demand, if all could be brought into use; but it is now certain that the crop will be far more uneven than it was last year; there may be more poor hops than good ones; and such will be slow of sale, at least on the start. With beer at ten or twelve dollars a barrel, brewers will not use poor hops unless compelled to; and Wisconsin will furnish a large quantity of prime hops. Says the Utica *Observer*: D. D. PIER, of this city, has received a letter from Richland County, Wis., which states that hops are entirely free from lice in that vicinity. His agent there has visited between fifty and sixty yards, of from five to twenty acres each, and he finds them entirely free from lice. He says the crop will be the nicest he ever saw.' The editor of the Baraboo (Sauk County, Wis.,) *Republic* writes that the crop in that State will exceed 5,000 bales, the estimates we last week published. In Southern Michigan the lice are said to be making havoc with the hop-vines, and not more than two-thirds of a crop is expected. The Springfield *Republican* says that the hop crop in Northern Massachusetts has been nearly destroyed by the lice. We are informed that the Wisconsin growers are offering to contract their hops at 50c. for prime lots. Here, neither growers nor dealers are anxious to contract; but it is expected that what really prime hops may be grown here will command about 50c."

LIME—Has been salable and steady.

LUMBER—Has been in moderate demand at about previous prices.

METALS—The main call has been for Ingot Copper, which has been buoyant in price. Other descriptions have been lightly dealt in, as a rule. We quote Ingot Copper at 25½c.@26¼c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $43 50@$45; Scotch Pig, $42@$45; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $85@$90 ℔ ton; Pig Lead, $6 50@$6 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6½c.@6¾c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Straits Tin, 24¾c.@25c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Banca Tin, 26c.@26½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Zinc, 11¼c.@11½c.

MOLASSES—Has been in more demand, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; including English Islands at 53c.@55c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 57½c.@60c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 87½@$9 75 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 25; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate request, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 84c.@86c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at 95c.@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 25@$1 31 ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING WITH AUG. 26.—*Sperm*—The market has been quite active, and sales were made of 1,400 bbls. in parcels, for manufacture, and 1,100 do. do. for export, at $2 ℔ gallon. The sale reported in our last of 1,000 bbls. in Boston, for export, was erroneous. Stock 6,500 bbls. *Whale*—Remains quiet, and we have no sales to report. Stock 37,000 bbls.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending Aug. 26.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
Provincetown—			
Schr. Arthur Clifford	90	200	....
Schr. D. C. Smith	....	10	....
Schr. Ellen Rizpah	70	165	....
Schr. Sassacus	120	45	....
Schr. Watchman	40	....	....
Total	320	420	....
Previously	23,373	65,047	695,968
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 26, '67	23,693	65,467	695,968
Same time last year	23,456	55,753	624,294
Exports for the week ending Aug. 26, 1867	365	....	6,520
Previously	13,556	15,855	382,279
From Jan 1. to date	13,921	15,855	388,799
Same time last year	4,249	357	386,200

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand at full rates, closing at 17c.@17¼c. for Crude; 12c.@12½c. for Crude in bulk; 25c.@29c. for Refined, in bond; and 41½c.@44c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* reports "the market quiet during the past week, with small sales. The following are the sales: 3,600 pieces, 56x60, 8c.; 20,000 do., 60x64, 8¼c.; 5,000 do., 60x64, 8¾c.; 3,000 do., 64x64, 9¼c., heavy; 15,000 do., 64x64, 9¼c.; 5,000 do., 64x64, 9½c., common; 5,000 do., 64x64, 9c., common; total, 56,000 pieces."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand at reduced and irregular prices. Sales since our last, 5,300 bbls., in lots, at $23 35@$23 50 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 40 regular, $22 75 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 for Prime, and $22 75 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull at 10½c.@11½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@17c., for Hams, ℔ lb.; sales equal to 160 pkgs. Bacon has been in some demand, including ice-cured at from 12½c.@13c. ℔ lb. Lard is heavy, to-day; sales have been reported since our last of 800 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¼c.@13¼c., ℔ lb. Beef continues very quiet at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull. Beef Hams continue inactive at $39@$40 ℔ bbl. Butter is in less request at 26c.@40c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@30c. for inferior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in less demand, partly for export, at 6c.@14c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ℔ lb.	35	@40
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ℔ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ℔ lb.	32	@35
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ℔ lb.	28	@30
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ℔ lb.	27	@30
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ℔ lb.	28	@30
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb.	25	@28
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb.	22	@24
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb.	16	@22
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb.	15	@18
Grease Butter, original packages, ℔ lb.	9	@10

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb.	13	@14
Factory Dairies, Fair, ℔ lb.	11	@12½
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb.	11	@12
Farm Dairies, Fair, ℔ lb.	10	@11
Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb.	6	@ 8

RICE—Has been in moderate request at unaltered prices.

SEEDS—Have been quiet at previous figures.

SOAP—Is in request and steady, including Castile at 17¼c.@17¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10¼c., ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand and buoyant. Sales since our last, 1,600 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13¾c., and 650 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13¼c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in good request at from 14c.@16¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 124,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅛c.@12 3-16c.; 85,000 lbs. Stearine at 12½c.@13¼c.; 83,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9¼c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been inactive at unchanged prices.

TOBACCO—Has been in active speculative request; but otherwise little called for. Sales, 679 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@16c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 300 bbls. Western, in bond, at 37c.@40c. per gallon, the latter rate for old.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 15,000 bushels Corn at 4¼d. by steamer ℔ bushel; Cheese by steamer at 25s. ℔ ton. For London 17,600 bushels Wheat and Corn by steamer, part at 5¼d.@5½d. ℔ bushel; 400 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℔ bbl.; 100 tons measurement goods at 15s.; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 25s.; small lots of Lard at 35s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow 29,000 bushels Wheat and Corn by steamer at 3¾d.@4d.; 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. ℔ 280 lbs.; 2,500 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; 100 tcs. Lard at 25s.; 30 tons measurement goods at 30s. ℔ ton. For Bristol a brig with Spirits Turpentine, from Wilmington, at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.

EXPRESSES.

NOTICE TO PATRONS

OF

EXPRESS

COMPANIES.

FOR THE BETTER ACCOMMODATION OF THE

PUBLIC,

THE MERCHANTS' UNION

EXPRESS COMPANY

HAVE ESTABLISHED BRANCH RECEIVING

OFFICES AT THE FOLLOWING-NAMED

PLACES IN NEW-YORK CITY

AND VICINITY, VIZ.:

785 Broadway.

945 Broadway.

180 Broadway.

Corner Hudson and Leonard-st.

96 3d-av., corner 13th-st.

269 3d-av., corner 22d-st.

6th-av., corner 34th-st.

6th-av., corner 46th-st.

95 8th-av., corner 14th-st.

251 8th-av., corner 23d-st.

471 8th-av., corner 35th-st.

758 8th-av., corner 52d-st.

414 3d-av., corner 31st-st.

593 3d-av., corner 41st-st.

744 3d-av.

4th-av., corner 32d-st.

189 6th-av., corner 13th-st.

451 6th-av., corner 27th-st.

18 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

269 Washington-st., City Hall-square, Brooklyn.

Fulton-av., corner Jay-st., Brooklyn.

Fulton-av., corner of Washington-st., Brooklyn.

Court-st., opposite West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

21 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

170 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

372 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

Packages left at either of these places, or orders for the transportation of packages will be properly attended to.

As the lines of the Merchants' Union Express Company now extend to all points North, West, Northwest and Southwest, they offer superior facilities for the transmission of gold, silver, bank notes, valuable and freight packages.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Drafts and Accounts.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE IS

365 AND 367 BROADWAY.

ELMORE P. ROSS, President,

M. B. WHITE, Acting Gen. Sup't,

JAMES D. ANDREWS, Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between GEORGE TUGNOT, JAMES C. DALLY, JOHN THOMPSON, WILLIAM COCKCROFT, ALFRED SCHANCK, under the style and firm name of TUGNOT, DALLY & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

GEORGE TUGNOT,
JAMES C. DALLY,
JOHN THOMPSON,
WM. COCKCROFT,
ALFRED SCHANCK.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 17, 1867.

The undersigned, having purchased the interest of Mr JAS. C. DALLY, have formed a copartnership under the firm name of THOMPSON, TUGNOT & CO., and will continue the forging business on the same premises, corner 25th-st. and 1st-av.

JOHN THOMPSON,
GEORGE TUGNOT,
ALFRED SCHANCK,
WM COCKCROFT.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1867.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between BAXTER & KEANE, consulting architects and real estate brokers, at No. 258 Washington-st., Brooklyn, was this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

C. H. BAXTER.
HUGH KEANE.

Dated AUG. 27, 1867.

N. B.—The business will be continued hereafter at the same place by HUGH KEANE.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ARMY WAGONS, CARTS, AMBULANCES, camp-meeting tents, wagons, trucks, grain covers, McClellan saddles, mule collars, harness, army clothing, new United States blankets, $2. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:

Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

TOOTHACHE

Cured instantly with GEO. HERRMANN'S PEARL POWDER. Thousands have been cured, without fail. For sale at all respectable drug-stores. Price per dozen boxes, $6.

GENERAL AGENTS.

Ellinrig, Herrmann & Co., No. 201 William-st., New-York. Sub-Agency, No. 41 Rivington-st.

NOTICE.—TO TENEMENT REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—At a preliminary meeting of Tenement Real Estate Owners, held on Thursday, Aug. 22, 1867, in relation to the arbitrary, unjust and it is thought unconstitutional law, about to be executed by the superintendent of buildings to compel such owners of buildings already erected to remove the present receptacles for coal and wood, and to substitute fire proof vaults (thereby entailing an enormous expense on even the owner of one such building) it was

Resolved, That a public meeting of said owners shall be held on Wednesday evening, Aug. 28, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, and that said owners are hereby invited to attend, when a permanent organization will be effected.

JOSEPH HAIGHT, *Pres. pro. tem.*

JOSEPH J. BRUSH, *Sec'y pro tem.*

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1867.

IN VIEW OF THE TERRIBLE RAVAGES the yellow fever is now making in Galveston, the undersigned beg to say that they will with pleasure take charge of any contributions for relief of the consequent suffering, and will remit the same to the Galveston Howard Association for distribution.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSAL.—TRUNKS, bags, &c., for European and American travel; elegant morocco, shopping, toilet and traveling bags. JOHN CATTNACH, manufacturer and importer, corner Broadway and Wall-st. and No. 700 Broadway.

SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS.—WE MAKE a specialty of attending to orders for advertising in newspapers at the South. Parties interested should call or address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park-row New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.

OFFICE UNITED STATES ENGINEER AGENCY,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK CITY,
Aug. 26, 1867.

The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two Dredgeboats, (authorized by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 29, 1867,) for improving the mouth of the Mississippi River, in accordance with models, drawings and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi River, at or below New-Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.

Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments ready for sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned, at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers or some other competent person known to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received till 10 o'clock on the 10th day of September 1867, at which time they will be opened. The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of September, 1867: work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 2?th of September, 1867; the boat must be completed, ready for sea and for work, and the trial trip had by the 15th day of January, 1868, and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows: Seventy-five per cent. of the contract price on approval of the boat, after the trial trip, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States; provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with; and the balance on final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $25,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties with the certificate to be submitted with the bid.

A full copy of the specifications and of this advertisement must be attached to each bid.

Bidders to use the printed forms which will be furnished them at this office.

Model and detailed drawings can be seen, and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid deemed to be unreasonable, or made by persons whose responsibility may be questioned. In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the Dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparation of working drawings.

M. D. McALESTER,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. M. S. A., Maj. of Eng's.,
In charge improvement, mouth of Miss. River.

TO CONTRACTORS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY,
CHIEF-QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORT GIBSON, C. N., Aug. 2, 1867.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Sept. 10, 1867, for furnishing to the United States Quartermaster's Department,

6,000 bushels of good merchantable corn, or its equivalent in Oats or Barley, per month, in manner following:

3,000 bushels to be delivered at Fort Gibson, C. N., monthly.

2,000 bushels to be delivered at Fort Arbuckle, C. N., monthly.

500 bushels to be delivered at Harland's Ranche, monthly.

500 bushels to be delivered at North Fork, Creek Nation, monthly.

2. Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity per month the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or otherwise, and what charge, if any, will be made for the packages, and may be for the whole or any part of the quantity required, at either or all of the above-named places.

3. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties, setting forth that, in the event a contract is awarded, they will give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

4. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all bids received.

5. All deliveries of grain made under any contract which may be awarded are to be subject to a rigid inspection by an officer or agent appointed on the part of the United States.

6. Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Corn, Oats or Barley," and addressed to the undersigned.

7. Payment to be made in Government funds monthly, or as soon thereafter as money shall have been received for that purpose.

Bidders are invited and earnestly requested to be present at the opening.

A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
Chief Q. M. Dist. I. T.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, 30th, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

100,000 pounds Green RIO COFFEE, in double sacks, new cotton and gunny, containing one hundred pounds each. Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.

Full chop samples of the coffee must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by bidders.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The coffee will be carefully inspected before its delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Major-Gen., A. C. G. S.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1867.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "*Proposals for supplies advertised*," will be received at this office until the 31st inst. for the following supplies, which must be of the *very best quality, to be delivered immediately*, free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the *usual inspection thereat*, viz.:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

1,200 feet B. M. black walnut, 1 to 4, to be well seasoned and good color.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

9,034 feet 6 strand wire-rope, with hemp heart, laid right-handed, for standing-rigging, 2 to 5¾.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

2,000 pounds white lead, in oil, (pure.)

3 dozen buckskins.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms, *with further particulars* for bidders, to be had at this office.

GEORGE F. CUTTER, Paymaster.

I. O. O. F.—OFFICE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY R. W. G. L. U. S., BALTIMORE.

The undersigned, pursuant to the 28th by-law of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, hereby invites PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the Revised Journal of that body at its approaching annual session, to be held in the City of New-York, on the third Monday of September, 1867. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, and to stitch and cover the Journal ready for distribution; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journals of former sessions, which may be seen at the office of Grand Secretary Langdon, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., New-York, from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M.; the matter to be stereotyped, and the plates to be delivered to the Grand Secretary in good order as soon as the requisite number of copies are struck off, which will not be less than 10,000. The proposals to state as follows: For composition, plain, figure work, and rule and figure work, per 1,000 ems; including the furnishing of stereotype plates, of size uniform with the Journal of Proceedings, from new type. Press work, per token, of 16 octavo pages, for the printing of 10,000 copies; also, price for additional copies per token. Folding, stitching and trimming, in good paper covers, per 100 copies. Specimens of paper, with prices marked thereon, to accompany each proposition, and to be addressed to the Committee on Printing of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to be under seal, and to the care of the undersigned, and to be in hand on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of the 13th September, 1867.

JAMES L. RIDGELY,
Corresponding and Recording Secretary,
Office Odd Fellows' Hall,
Baltimore, Md.

AUG. 7, 1867.

PROPOSALS will also be received for printing the daily Journal of the proceedings of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, at the same session. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, to fold and envelope the same; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journal, one copy of which to be placed on the desk of each Representative, at the opening of the morning session each day, viz.: At 9 o'clock A. M., and the residue to be delivered under cover during the day, number of copies from one to five hundred. The proposals to be made in the same detail as prescribed for the Revised Journal, to be addressed to the undersigned at Baltimore, under seal, and to be on hand at least ten days before the session, viz.: 16th September, 1867.

JAMES L. RIDGELY,
Corresponding and Recording Secretary,
Odd Fellows' Hall,
Baltimore, Md.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for the purchase of the following property:

Wreck of steamer *Boston*, in Ashepoo River.
Wreck of steamer *George Washington*, in Coosaw River.
Wreck of steamer *Chasseur*, in Scull Creek.
Wreck of steamer *Randolph*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Etiwan*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Ruby*, in Light House Inlet.

Bidders will state the amount offered for each wreck.

The wrecks will be sold separately and to the highest bidder, unless such bid be deemed unreasonable.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for purchase of wrecks."

R. O. TYLER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Quartermaster,
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND
OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until Sept. 20, 1867, for the grading, masonry, bridging and iron of the Eastern Division of this Road. Maps, plans and specifications will be furnished on and after Sept. 1, 1867, by the Chief Engineer, William B. Morris, Esq., at Kingston, N. Y. All other information furnished at this office.

THOMAS CORNELL, President.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CASTE. Characters by Mr. W. J. Florence, Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. O. Marlowe, Mr. E. Lamb.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Mr. Jas. H. Taylor, Mr. George Becks, Mr. J. W. Coggswell, Miss Minnie Monk, Miss Jennie Gourlay, Miss Adah Monk.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, MOTHER GOOSE AND HER GOLDEN EGG. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DIAVOLO; OR, NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Active preparations are being made for the speedy departure of the troops from India to rescue the British prisoners in Abyssinia. Sir WM. NAPIER has been appointed to the command of the expedition. The last reports stated that the prisoners were no longer in the power of King THEODORUS, and strong hopes are in consequence entertained that Gen. NAPIER will succeed in reaching them in time to save their lives.

The great Anti-Slavery Congress convened in Manchester yesterday. Speeches were made and eulogies passed on the Governments of the United States and Russia for the abolition of Slavery.

Professor FARADAY died in London yesterday.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, in a speech just made at Arras, said that weak Governments often seek to divert public attention from domestic troubles by fomenting foreign quarrels, while governments resting on the popular will have strength, and need only resort to whatever shall tend to promote the permanent interests of the country, as a means of upholding the honor of the national flag.

The new transatlantic cable, from Brest to New-York, is to be laid in May next. The northern route has been selected as the safest and most practicable, and the steamship *Great Eastern* has been chartered to perform the work.

Accounts from Spain comfirm the reports of the success of the insurrection in the Province of Aragon. The General who led the royal troops against the insurgents—a nephew of NARVAEZ, the chief of the Spanish Cabinet—was killed.

Hon. GEO. BANCROFT yesterday presented his credentials as Minister of the United States to Prussia to the King. Mr. BANCROFT has received an invitation to a dinner given in his honor by Count VON BISMARCK.

The Danish Government has renewed its demand on Prussia in regard to the Northern Provinces of Schleswig.

GENERAL.

The Constitutional Convention assembled yesterday morning, when several petitions were presented and referred. The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on the Pardoning Power, with Mr. TAPPAN in the chair. The pending question was on an amendment of Mr. GOULD, that no pardon shall be granted until it shall be examined by a Board of Pardon, and in every case, except in a case of treason, the reasons therefor shall be given. After considerable debate this amendment was lost. Several other amendments were debated and lost, whereupon the Committee rose and reported the article to the Convention. Some debate ensued, after which the article was adopted and referred to the Committee on Revision. Mr. ALVORD moved that the Committee of the Whole having the report of the Finance Committee in charge, also take into consideration the report of the Committee on Canals, which was carried by yeas 57, nays 34. The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the reports of the Committees on the Finances of the State and on the Canals, Mr. SHERMAN in the chair. The finance report was taken up and the articles read through. The articles reported by the Committee on Canals were also read, after which a recess to 7:30 o'clock was taken. At the evening session a motion to postpone consideration of the report of the Committee on Finance and Canals until to-day was carried. The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the Report of the Committee on Militia and Military Officers. A motion to amend so as to make those who had been honorably discharged from the volunteer service after one year's service exempt from military duty was carried. Numerous amendments were offered and lost, after which the article was adopted and referred to the Committee on Revision. The Convention then adjourned.

Col. SHOOK, of Lancaster, Penn., has addressed a letter to Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, asking him if some action was not taken at the last session of Congress to prevent the removal of military commanders without the consent of the Senate. Mr. STEVENS replies that he introduced a bill to that effect, which passed the House, but that that particular clause was stricken out in the Senate. The House, not desiring to lose the section, the whole matter, with other questions, was referred to a Conference Committee. A severe struggle ensued in Committee, when certain "Conservative" senators insisted upon striking out the section referred to. Fearful of losing the entire bill, the House members at length yielded, and the provision of the bill was lost. Mr. STEVENS indulges in some strictures upon "Conservative" Republicans, and confesses that he does not know what "Conservatism" is. In closing his letter he says that he has just seen a Western Senator's definition of the term, and accepting that as the true one, he considers "Conservatism" worse than "Copperheadism."

It is reported that the differences between the President and Gen. GRANT, in relation to the removal of Gens. SHERIDAN and SICKLES, are irreconcilable. The orders issued by the President on Monday directing Gen. HANCOCK to relieve Gen. SHERIDAN, and Gen. CANBY to relieve Gen. SICKLES, have not yet been executed. It is said that Gen. GRANT in a letter to the President declines to direct the order to be executed, and states his refusal in strong terms, virtually denying the right of the President to interfere in any one of the five military districts created by Congress, asserting that the entire control of the Departments rest, by the supplemental Reconstruction Act, in the General of the Armies of the United States, and that therefore he is not at liberty and will not transfer it to another. The letter has not been made public.

Late advices from Jamaica and the Barbadoes give interesting intelligence. The question of immigration from the Southern States continued to engross public attention in Jamaica, and efforts were being made to subsidize a steamship line, the vessels of which should ply between Kingston and New-Orleans. A company had been formed for purposes of exportation and importation. WILSON, the savings bank defaulter had pleaded guilty and been sentenced to sixteen years' imprisonment at hard labor. Subscriptions had been opened in Bridgetown for the relief of the sufferers by the late conflagration at St. Kitts.

Mexican intelligence *via* San Francisco is to July 21. At a grand banquet given to him on his arrival in the City of Mexico, JUAREZ expressed the hope that the nation would imitate the clemency and moderation in victory of the United States. The people are tired of bloodshed, and unite with the Press in demanding a general amnesty. Consul GODEY, at San Francisco, has received a positive denial of the reported massacre of Imperialists at Queretaro. The Mexican army is to be reduced to 18,000 men, and many prisoners are to be released.

AARON JONES, the prize-fighter, who is advertised to fight McCOOL for $2,000, on Saturday next, within fifty miles of Cincinnati, was yesterday arrested at that city, and put under $3,000 bonds not to fight in Hamilton County. It is believed that this arrest will not prevent the fight.

Three hundred and thirty deaths by cholera have occurred in the Indian Territory, south of Kansas. Thirty-seven per cent. of the population of Fort Gibson have died of it. At Fort Arbuckle sixty soldiers and seventy-five Indians have succumbed to it.

Dispatches from Tennessee represent that the strike on the Ohio and Mobile Railroad has come to an end, and that Gov. BROWNLOW has taken possession of the road and appointed a receiver. Travel on the road has been resumed.

BRIDGET DURGAN, who is to be hanged at New-Brunswick, N. J., next Friday for the murder of Mrs. CORNELL, has confessed that she alone was guilty of the deed. She awaits the fatal day with apparent indifference.

Immense swarms of locusts appeared in the vicinity of the City of Ellsworth, Kansas, on Monday, and moved in a southeasterly direction.

LOCAL.

The case of STEPHEN P. WATERBURY *vs.* ELMORE P. ROSS et al., came up yesterday in the Supreme Court at Chambers, before Judge BARNARD. This is the litigation in which the Merchants' Union Express Company are the defendants. The motion now before the Court is made by the plaintiffs for the purpose of having a receiver appointed, &c. The papers in the case are very voluminous, and when the hour of adjournment arrived the affidavits produced by plaintiff's counsel had all been read. At 11 o'clock this morning the reading of the testimony taken on behalf of the defendants will be commenced. Both sides are represented by several able and well-known counsel who will participate in the argument. A large number of the directors, stockholders, &c., of the several express companies interested, were in attendance. Much of the testimony read in the Court yesterday has already appeared in the TIMES.

Judge BARLOW, of the Superior Court, yesterday gave a written opinion as to the right of Judges to exclude reporters from the examination of a judgment debtor or other Chamber proceedings. He came to the conclusion after an investigation of the law, that Judges have such right and that it is their duty to exercise it whenever there is reason to suppose that the publication of the proceedings may work injury to private parties, or where it would only pander to a depraved public taste for scandal. The question grew out of the order of Judge BARLOW excluding reporters from the examination of Alderman NORTON, who was brought up on supplemental proceedings as a judgment debtor.

FREDERICK C. HORTON was yesterday committed by Justice LEDWITH at the Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of bigamy. It appeared that he has three wives living—one in Jersey City, one in Boston, and one in this City. The third wife was married on the 2d of June last, and prefers the complaint against him.

The Supreme Court of this District, Judge BARNARD presiding, yesterday granted decrees of divorce in the actions entitled LOUISA M. BERRIEN *vs.* RICHARD BERRIEN, and PATRICK KERBY *vs.* MARGARET KERBY. In each instance the Court awards the custody of the children to the plaintiff.

A Jersey City Alderman named ELLIS, keeper of a grocery store, and a policeman named BURKE, had a terrible fight on Monday evening, the policeman being sent for to arrest ELLIS, who was drunk. The small bone of ELLIS' arm was broken, and his face battered out of shape.

The Boards of Health and Excise met yesterday, President SCHULTZ in the chair. Dr. HARRIS' usual weekly letter to the former Board was read and placed on file. The Excise Commissioners tried a long calendar of violation cases, and revoked a number of licenses.

The examination in the case of DAN NOBLE, charged with being implicated in the Royal Insurance Bond robbery was commenced yesterday before Justice HOGAN, and will be renewed this morning.

ALFRED ROWLAND, a clerk in the employ of GILDERMEISTER & Co., No. 53 Beaver-street, was committed for trial yesterday by Commissioner OSBORN on a charge of stealing a letter.

A fire occurred last night at No. 108 Broad-street, occupied by THOMAS & BENHAM, resulting in a loss of $40,000. MILES L. SOWERBY, a fireman, was instantly killed by a fall from the roof.

An order was issued by the Police Department yesterday prohibiting the driving or slaughtering of cattle in the City below Forty-second-street.

Judge BLATCHFORD has decided that informers' fees must be computed on the gross amount of the sale.

A moderate trade was reported yesterday in produce and merchandise. Breadstuffs, Cotton, Pork and Lard were lower. Freights were more active.

The President and the Law—Progress of the Conflict.

Some of the Democratic defenders of Mr. JOHNSON object to the degree of importance which is attached to the suspension of a Cabinet officer and the removal of district commanders. In ordinary circumstances the objection would be well founded. Suspension and removal would then be mere personal matters, which the President might manipulate without hindrance or criticism. At present the case is far different. And the course of the President challenges scrutiny and censure because avowedly undertaken in pursuance of a policy antagonistic to Congress and the wishes of the country.

Mr. JOHNSON, indeed, has left no room for misapprehending his position, or the purposes of his acts. He has convinced the most incredulous of his determination to renew at all hazards the contest with Congress, and to avail himself of the powers which its forbearance has left in his hands to obstruct its plans and embarrass its work of reconstruction. This fact it is which invests with significance his present line of action. STANTON, SHERIDAN, SICKLES—all have been set aside as so many obstacles to the will of the Executive. POPE and HOWARD are to suffer for the same reason. The Cabinet is to be reorganized on a Democratic basis in pursuance of the same general scheme. The intent is unmistakable. Mr. JOHNSON proposes to do what he can to defeat the aims of Congress. These personal changes are simply incidental to his policy, and are important as illustrations of the dishonesty, the bad faith, the utter lack of prudence and principle which characterize his course.

Henceforward the issues of the contest can neither be concealed nor misrepresented. Though Mr. JOHNSON swear by the Constitution every hour of the day, the country will understand that his professed zeal for the letter of the organic law is a pretext intended to hide the pro-rebel proclivities of his policy. His appeals to the Constitution are identical in spirit and purpose with those to be found in the mouth of every unreconstructed rebel in the South. Both make use of the term as the groundwork of their demands for unconditional admission and their opposition to the measures of Congress. The same species of hypocrisy leads Mr. JOHNSON to affect a readiness to carry out the reconstruction law. The trick is too transparent to mislead anybody. For, if he desire to enforce the law in its integrity, why does he find it necessary to remove officials whose only offence is their faithful and intelligent administration of the law as interpreted by its authors? If he desire to uphold the law, why visit with his disapproval those in whose judgment and fidelity Congress and the country repose implicit confidence? The most ingenious sophistry will fail to break the force of these inquiries as they spring up spontaneously in the minds of the people. Nor will the most dexterous special-pleading modify or avert the real issue, which now is—Shall the Republican Party, sustained by the represented States control the work of reconstruction, or shall it be seized with impunity by Mr. JOHNSON, who is neither trusted nor respected by either of the great parties, and whose instigators, associates and agents are known to be in alliance with the unreconstructed element of the South? This is the issue as it is seen by the country, and for all its consequences Mr. JOHNSON must be prepared. It is a contest which only folly and recklessness could have provoked. But having been begun by Mr. JOHNSON, in spite of remonstrances, entreaties and warnings, we apprehend that it must proceed to the bitter end. Who shall be master of the situation—Mr. JOHNSON, no longer possessing any real representative authority, or Congress, speaking for the people?

The latest pretensions set up by Mr. JOHNSON add to the complications of the conflict. His defiance of Congress is but a renewal of a quarrel from which he was believed to have retreated. It is now evident, however, that he is not only prepared to circumvent the law, and so prevent reconstruction on the conditions prescribed by Congress, but that he is also resolved to quarrel with any officer, whatever be his station, who dares to discharge his duty. The two orders which we print this morning are an insult to Gen. GRANT, and an invasion of the authority with which the law explicitly invests him. In his original order in connection with the removal of SHERIDAN, Gen. THOMAS was instructed to "continue to execute all orders he may find in force in the Fifth Military District at the time of his assuming command of it, *unless authorized by the General of the army to annul, alter or modify them.*" This assertion of the General's absolute authority in the premises is in exact accordance with the provisions of the supplementary act passed during the recent session. By the orders we publish to-day, the President arrogates this authority, and of his own will and pleasure, in direct violation of the law, undertakes to instruct Gens. HANCOCK and CANBY as to their duties in their respective departments. As instructed by Mr. JOHNSON, the successors of SHERIDAN and SICKLES may "annul, alter or modify" their orders and proceedings, without waiting for the instructions of Gen. GRANT. Such, at least, is the tendency of Mr. JOHNSON'S mandates, and we are bound to suppose that he has contemplated the result to which they lead.

Under this aspect of the question it is not possible for Gen. GRANT long to remain passive. It is bad enough that his views in regard to the exigencies of the military service are disregarded, as they are by the removal of Gen. HANCOCK from his present field. But can Gen. GRANT be a party to orders at variance with his own, and with the law of which he is the administrator? Can he surrender his undivided authority to instruct the district commanders, and to revise, reverse or confirm their action? Can he even impliedly sanction the illegal pretensions of the President, or respect orders which contravene the law? If not, it is manifest that Gen. GRANT will gradually be drawn into the conflict, the further development of which will be awaited with profound anxiety. At no period since the termination of the war have affairs worn an appearance so suggestive of difficulty and danger.

A Chance for New Territorial Acquisitions in the Northwest.

If the British Government desire, as is reported on all hands, to relieve themselves of the burden of maintaining the profitless colonies on the North Pacific Coast, they are taking the readiest way to compass that purpose. They have endowed the United Provinces of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island with a system of civil administration such as the colonists of New South Wales enjoyed twenty years ago, and such as was thought good enough during three-quarters of a century and upward for the conquered Province of Quebec.

Responsible Government in British Columbia is unknown. The colony of Vancouver's Island had something like a local administration, in which the people were indirectly represented, previous to the transference of the seat of Government to the Mainland. After that event took place, the business of managing the colonists—that is, compelling them to pay taxes, and reward officials not of their own choice—was gone about much after the fashion in which the Hudson's Bay Company managed *their* subjects. The Company's plan of regulating affairs, indeed, was adopted as the basis of the new Government after the gold discoveries took place. The first Governor was the Company's Chief Factor—a man whose will was law, and who had as thorough a contempt for modern colonization as if he had been the Chief of the Cheyenne Indians.

The state of things thus initiated cannot be said to have changed for the better. In many respects it has grown worse. There have been of recent years opportunities for plundering which did not exist in the first times of the settlements. Of these opportunities the officials have availed themselves to an outrageous extent.

A loyal British resident who had, at one time, a large stake in the Colony, testifies that the inhabitants naturally begin to wish for a release from "the official despotism that is fast turning the country into a howling wilderness." His opinions he expresses through a Conservative British journal; and he goes on to declare that the few representatives of the people are tripled in number by the officials, who not being responsible to any one for their actions, negative any sound measure that is brought forward for the better government of the Colony. The country is ruined by excessive taxation. There is no parallel to it in any other British community. The Colonies, in short, "are languishing under decay and ruin; the streets of their cities are deserted; their principal merchants are bankrupts; the Bank of British Columbia has suspended payment; all branches of business are at a complete stand-still, and property when brought to sale is insufficient to satisfy the mortgages on it."

This is the testimony of a settler who has no strong desire to change his allegiance, and who simply reports the actual facts as they are witnessed and testified to by hundreds like himself.

Reading the reports which come week after week from the Pacific Coast, it is easy enough to give credit to the report—although we have no official intimation of its truth—that the British Government has intimated its readiness to give the colonists release from their allegiance. A Victoria journal says it has been proposed to throw them into the scale against the privateering claims of the Government of the United States. There is nothing, we believe, to support this view of the case more directly than the known anxiety of the British Government to relieve itself of the burden and responsibility of maintaining dependencies in a quarter of the world where their material interests all tend to the alienation af their political sympathies. The view of the case may not be the most chivalrous; but it is practical, and it partakes of a common-sense character. For the time, the Queen's Government, even if they had made up their minds to put the British Columbian territory in the market, would naturally be held back for the time from making any such proposal by their desire to give the Government of the new Dominion a chance to bid for the prize—if prize it can be called. The latter Government is understood to be ambitious to take and to hold the whole Northwest. If it can borrow enough on the credit of the British Treasury to buy out the Hudson's Bay Company, it will probably try to do so. If it could get another guarantee for a railroad loan to open communication through the Red River country, and thence westward in the direction of British Columbia, it would probably assume that undertaking likewise. But there are several difficulties of a most serious kind in the way of realizing these grand objects. There is no doubt as to whether the Pacific Colonies are not already so ripe for annexation to the United States as to be indifferent to the allurements of the New Dominion. There is the doubt whether the Home Parliament will grant more money either to buy out the Hudson's Bay Company or to build a Northwest highway. And even if these doubts were all resolved, there remains the grave question yet to be settled—whether the union of the Atlantic Provinces is going to work. There is not, thus far, in the progress of the confederation scheme, the slightest indication that the different sectional interests in Canada are any nearer being reconciled than they were before confederation was spoken of. There is a political contest now in progress there of a more bitter kind than anything we remember to have read of—all turning upon some petty local or personal issue. There is no policy laid before the people. There are no measures to be voted for, or against; there is simply the old contemptible fight for the spoils,—aggravated, apparently, by the grouping of the Provinces into one sort of political communion. A Dominion governed after that fashion will not attract lesser or greater communities. It will have hard work, we fear, to hold together even with the powerful supply of British cement, imported for the building of new garrisons and other great public works.

Yellow Fever and Quarantine.

Three fatal cases of yellow fever have occurred in the Metropolitan Sanitary District during the current season—namely, two in New-York and one in Brooklyn. The first, a prominent merchant of the latter city, went on board his ship, then lying at her dock where she had discharged cargo, examined her throughout, and after that exposure of perhaps an hour, in due time sickened and died. The vessel came from Matanzas, an infected port, was detained in the Lower Bay, fumigated in the usual manner with chlorine and then allowed to come to the City. *Prima facie*, the ship was infected. The dead merchant, decomposing before death and dying with the blood oozing from his lips, is the proof. The fact that no one else is known to have suffered from the poison is gratifying, but it is neither an excuse nor an argument. It was not through care and prevision that more were not attacked. Somebody is responsible for that one death. Was it a crime and if so, who is the criminal?

The second case came to this City from Panama, passed through Quarantine by some means, and died at one of our first-class hotels. For some reason which we can only suspect, the true cause of death was not given, and the victim was charged to another disease. The proof, however, seems conclusive that the man, a somewhat distinguished personage, died of black vomit; and after his demise such care was taken of his baggage as was deemed necessary to prevent the spread of yellow fever, if peradventure any articles brought with the patient to the hotel were infected with that poison. Knowing the facts, the friends of the deceased made public one theory concerning the cause of death, and acted privately upon another. Such methods may be adopted by the unthinking with good intentions, but they are manifestly unwise. It is ignorance that makes panic possible. Whatever is mysterious is fearful. As knowledge advances, mystery disappears; and disease ceases to be a source of dread to the great majority of persons when it is treated of frankly and fearlessly by the medical profession. In attempting to hide the truth the latter only bear witness to their own weakness. The ignorant can have no courage while they know that the learned are afraid. In a homely way they are all ready to affirm that there is danger where there is fear. "That obscene bird" is only found where there is rottenness. When there is danger to the public health the public have a right to know the fact; and they fail in their duty to humanity who, by falsifying the fact, seek to avert the danger. Let us, therefore, meet pestilence, if it comes, with such weapons as we have, and combat it as best we may; but let us make no mystery of its march or fatality, nor attempt to hide under a falsehood anything concerning it. Frankly confess the worst that is true, Messieurs physicians and sanitarians, though it fall upon us like a thunder-bolt, and cause the earth to quake with its reverberations.

The third victim to yellow fever, and the last that has come to our knowledge, was a longshoreman engaged upon a vessel then discharging cargo midway between the Battery and Bedloe's Island, after having been fumigated with chlorine three times. This man was one of twelve who unloaded the ship, and seems to have been the only one susceptible to an attack of the poison. He slept upon the vessel one night. Five days thereafter he sickened of yellow fever, and in five days more died of black vomit. To avoid any spread of the infection, the boots and hat he wore while upon the ship were burned, and the remainder of his clothing thoroughly boiled. He lived in a dirty quarter of the Fourth Ward, in a tenant-house which contains 108 families. Over five hundred persons were in danger, not from the fact that he was sick, but from the poison he might have carried and perhaps did carry home. Here, again, their exemption was not the result of either prevision or care. We repeat, for these deaths and this danger some one is responsible. Who is it?

This ship also arrived from Matanzas, and while the victim of the poison she brought was dying, came to her wharf in Jersey City, where she still lies, for aught we know to the contrary. Thousands of persons, crossing one of the North River ferries, pass her every day. We are not aware that any one has contracted the disease, but this is merely negative proof that she is not badly infected. That she is infected we have no doubt. One man who slept on the vessel is dead of yellow fever. This is enough to arouse suspicion, and no suspected vessel has a right to come to her dock. It is a risk no one should take. Between personal property and human life, when the two are at stake, there should be no hesitation.

But the thing to which we most wish to call attention is the fact that chlorine does not destroy yellow fever poison. In a paper upon this subject, published in the report of the Quarantine Commissioners in 1865, the same thing is stated thus: "As a disinfectant of yellow fever it has proved utterly inefficient and abortive." Further on, discussing the relative merits of chlorine and nitrous acid gas, the same writer says, "it has been fully proved, both in Havana and elsewhere, that neither the one nor the other has the least perceptible effect in disinfecting yellow fever vessels." Notwithstanding this strong language, which the Commissioners of Quarantine themselves made public, chlorine is still the only agent used at Quarantine for this purpose.

We think it has been clearly proved that during the present season, in spite of the united efforts of the Health Officer, the Commissioners of Quarantine and the Board of Health, infected vessels have been allowed to come to the docks of this City. At a recent meeting the Board of Health made a rule that no suspected vessel should come within a mile of our wharves. This is no new law, and we fear will prove abortive hereafter, as it has heretofore. But it is nearly six times as good as the old rule, for the reason that a mile is nearly six times three hundred yards. Still, the whole Quarantine Law is a muddle, and needs revision throughout. With a Board of Health largely composed of medical men and experts, a Quarantine Commission is utterly useless. Whatever harmony of thought or theory may exist, they necessarily interfere with each other in action. What would be simple with one, becomes complicated with two. Each body refuses to assume the responsibility, and wishes to shift it to the shoulders of the other. At present Quarantine is spoiled, like the broth over which too many cooks preside. The question is important and intricate, and properly belongs in those hands to which the sanitary welfare and the health of the City has been intrusted. Then there would be no difficulty in fixing the responsibility. As it is, no one is to blame. With the whole matter under the control of the Board of Health, the penalty for mismanagement and want of care would at once fall upon those who neglected the duty they were sworn to perform.

MINOR TOPICS.

The high price of gold in the market, with its long-continued strength and constant tendency to advance, are very different phenomena from what many of our financiers expected to witness this Summer. Added to the other causes operating in this direction, there is now a deep undercurrent of distrust, anxiety, uncertainty about the future. The bulls of the Gold Board have, of course, been trying within the last few days to work this up to alarm and excitement, and it would certainly be hard for them to find a condition of things which they could more effectually labor in. As events and rumors come from Washington, timid people go about Wall-street asking, "What next?" Nobody knows, yet everybody is ready to tell; and by adding this to that and the other, the news can easily be made sufficiently exciting and panicky. We can only suggest to people to keep as cool as possible, under all circumstances; for as affairs now are, and the markets are now shaping themselves, we are sure to have an abundance of sensational tales for a while yet; and as Congress meets in November, its probable doings will very soon begin to furnish new and exciting material for the use of the "street."

There is little doubt that the recent political occurrences in Washington will encourage the Obstructionists in the Southern States. There are a strong body of politicians in these States, who, through all the events and all the legislation of the past, have never ceased clinging to the hope that something would in time turn up which would enable them to gain the ascendency, and which would give the triumph to the peculiar policy represented by the President. One must assuredly be capable of looking very far to see how the present course of things can help them or the South, and yet we have no doubt that they will be able to use events so as to work out harm to the South. It is possible for the Southern politicians even now to delay reconstruction, so that military government may be retained over them for years.

War in Europe is something that everybody, both there and here, seems prepared to hear about at an hour's notice; and, while the feeling is stronger at this time than ever, there appears to be no means of allaying it. The French Government, at all events, cannot allay it; as for the Prussian Government, it seems to make no attempt at allaying it; but rather, on the contrary, encourages it, under the impression, apparently, firstly, that the war is really inevitable; secondly, that the apprehension of it will tend to the consolidation of Germany. Our Berlin exchanges are far more warlike than their French contemporaries, especially the official and semi-official Press of Paris, which have received such directions as are supposed to enable them to forward the plans and schemes of the Emperor. Taking the indications in the Prussian Press, along with the recent course of Prussian diplomacy, the manoeuvrings of BISMARCK, and the tenor of events, it is preposterous to look for the maintenance of peace for any length of time. Moreover, the passion, animosity and jealousy which grew up between the two peoples at the time of the Luxemburg dispute, have not abated—either in France or Germany. And, besides all these things, there is the somewhat loose and ill-defined, yet very powerful and controlling conviction prevailing throughout France and Germany that the two nations must fight, and had better fight as soon as possible, so that their relations to each other and to the rest of Europe may be authoritatively fixed. The Exposition is now over, France has secured Austria as an ally, the French troops are better armed than before, and more impatient than ever. The *Dunderberg* is at Cherbourg, money is plenty and cheap, and a *casus belli* can be had at an hour's notice. Nobody would be surprised at any time to hear the echoes of artillery upon the Rhine.

Repudiation is a word which we expressed regret the other day at seeing brought so much into the party wrangles now going on in Pennsylvania, Ohio and other Western States. But it is being used more and more, and with less and less concern—the Republicans charging it home upon their Democratic opponents at every possible opportunity, and the Democrats apparently growing less anxious to shield themselves from the imputation. There is no very great danger of the Democrats carrying Pennsylvania in the forthcoming judicial election, and there is much less likelihood of their carrying Ohio in the Gubernatorial election. But if they should carry either one of these States, or come very near carrying either one of them, the fact will not, under existing circumstances, be calculated to increase public faith in the stability of our national credit.

Yesterday afternoon we accidentally picked up, in the Bowery, the key to the tremendously huge circulation of certain ones of the newly-established evening dailies. A rapidly-driven wagon, followed by an eager and enthusiastic crowd of boys, was running rapidly up the Bowery, and a stalwart young man was throwing out to the anxious crowd the Evening ——— in packages of 25 to 50, the remains of the unsold edition. The newsboys instantly proceeded to utilize their daily gift by dashing at once into every store and car, and along the street howling "Here's the Evening ——— only one cent." When a journal may be had so cheaply a large circulation is no great wonder.

What is going to happen, when a writer in the London *Times* pronounces the phrase "different to" a vulgarism? Yet a correspondent of that paper, in condemning the expression "the Commons disagree *to* the amendment of the Lords," also attacks the other phrase "different to," which has been consecrated by the best modern English writers, including THACKERAY himself. In America we usually say "different from;" in England they seldom or never do. Yet it is certain that our usage not only conforms more closely to the genius of the language, but is inherited from the older English writers. It is hard to say how the abomination of "different to" crept into modern English, as spoken and written in England; but, at all events, it is current enough now. THACKERAY, perhaps the most consummate master of English of his day, was once talking with the poet LOWELL (himself hardly, if at all, the inferior of THACKERAY in that respect) with regard to *Henry Esmond*, which the novelist had just finished. He challenged Mr. LOWELL to find a single sentence or phrase in that book, which, so far as usage was concerned, a writer of Esmond's day would not have employed. LOWELL promptly fastened upon "different to," and THACKERAY was forced to own the slip into which modernized English had betrayed him.

There is one fact in connection with the newly-discovered and much-talked-of "tin mines" of Missouri that it will be well to keep in consideration before we think of "supplying the world," even if it should be ascertained that the metal does exist in paying quantities. And that is the probability of its being more or less combined with iron, in a country so remarkably ferruginous as Missouri. There is a difference of nearly thirty per cent. in favor of the East Indian tin as compared with the English, because the former is naturally pure, while the latter contains iron to an extent that makes it decidedly inferior. An English tinned plate will soon rust at every bend, while the purer and more flexible Banca tin bends without breaking and exposing the iron below, besides which the iron in the English block-tin itself makes it more or less liable to easy oxidation and consequent destruction. We do not know yet that there is really tin in Missouri; there certainly are as yet no mines; and when we have both, to an extent assuring us of the quantity, we must also be ready to compete with the economically-worked English and the naturally pure Banca metals, before we can hope to make much of a stir in the world with our latest discovery.

The feat of remembering an entire play, after seeing it performed several times, which was recently achieved by one of our popular comedians, is as naught to the wonderful achievement of forestalling the author himself, and giving to the world his thoughts before they have their birth. Yet this seems to have been actually accomplished by a gentleman of Buffalo, if we may take his word for it. This literary prodigy advertises as follows:

> I am the author of an entirely new comedy, entitled "Norwood," from HENRY WARD BEECHER'S story, now running in the New-York *Ledger*. I have secured a copyright upon this comedy. Any person wishing to procure the right to produce this comedy can apply to me. W. T. DULANY.

As but a few chapters of "Norwood" have been printed, and as the final disposition of the characters of the story is yet unknown, the present feat takes rank as a literary phenomenon of the first order. Mr. DULANY has not only got his comedy already written, from prologue to catastrophe, but he has copyrighted his work and warns all other dramatists against poaching on his premises. The Buffalo DULANY can beat the New-York FLORENCE any day, and give him ten in the game. He will probably shortly announce a dramatization of the novel Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will doubtless write after his coming tour through this country, and which will be ready some time in 1869; provided always that Mr. D. of America will graciously give Mr. D. of England permission to write his own work, and does not insist on copyrighting it before the title is thought of.

It was a Havana paper which lately reminded the people of the United States of what, possibly, most of us had not thought much of before—namely, that of all the multitudinous monuments and statues proposed to the memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN at the time of his death, not one had yet been raised. The comment is true, and not pleasant in its truthfulness. But we ought to take into consideration the extraordinary excitement of that unhappy hour, which gave birth to many memorial projects too impracticable or unwise to deserve coming to maturity. A thousand trivial mementoes, each unworthy of the subject, would have been the result of carrying into effect all the schemes which grateful affection then suggested. It is better to unite these petty schemes into a few grand ones, as will no doubt duly be done. Nor is it common for the generation coeval with a great man to erect the chief monuments to its hero. It is not usually, indeed, the generation immediately succeeding his which does justice to his fame in marble and bronze. It is commonly some later age which, when all lesser figures of his time have faded into nothingness, leaving his standing alone, is impressed with the need of raising pillars and effigies to his memory. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, too, above most men, can afford to wait for the judgment of posterity, since he will gain in the perspective of history. Meanwhile the constant baptizing of towns, societies, corporations, public and private, the myriad portraits and photographs of him, and medals bearing his likeness throughout the country, with a thousand similar tokens, show that he has already found his shrine, his impalpable image being set up in the hearts of his countrymen.

Judging from the tone of the Press of the two cities, it would be hard to decide whether London or Paris be entitled to the palm in the matter of artificial attractions in dress and artificial adornment for the person. The cosmetics of Paris have long been famous, and the disguises wherewith the fair ladies of that city supply defects and hide disfigurements are marvelous; but the *Saturday Review* and other papers make out a strong case for the British female, who may henceforth claim to equal or excel the French lady of fashion on her own ground. Both in ingenuity and in variety the devices used for making up personal physical deficiencies in either city are something enormous, as the authorities relate. Now here, in New-York, it is said that we only servilely copy these devices, originating none. In one thing, however, New-York may claim precedence over London, Paris, and all other cities—namely, in the frankness with which these various feminine contrivances are displayed in the shop-windows. We doubt if any street in the world could rival Broadway in the ostentatious show of these contrivances in wearing apparel.

It is either ominous or foolish that so many of our extremely Radical contemporaries are expressing apprehensions of violence and collision in connection with forthcoming political events—either when Congress convenes, or when the President is impeached, or when the next Presidential election is pending, or—we don't know when. Only the other day we called upon the Washington writer in the Worcester *Spy*—who is a member of Congress—to tell us what he meant by solemnly declaring that the country "had yet to pass through another storm of bloody turmoil," and to tell us how the conflict between Congress and the President was to be brought about. Since then we have met similar language in other of the Radical journals; but while thus disturbing the public mind, and breaking down the public confidence, none of them give any details or furnish any means of forming a judgment. The *Tribune* opens the terrible subject in a dubious but no less distracting manner. At the close of an article upon the "new conflict which Mr. JOHNSON has opened," it says: "That it will be fierce and vehement few will doubt; but *let us all firmly resolve that it shall be marked by no bloodshed*, but that all shall implicitly abide the deliberate judgment of the people." Now, we should like to have some of these parties distinctly tell us what means all this widespread talk about the prospect of forthcoming bloodshed. It is a fearful matter to talk loosely about.

If we can believe half that comes to us, the demand for impeachment has grown immensely during the last week or fortnight. Mr. WASHBURNE, who is always credited with being GRANT'S right-hand man, and who is now with him at Washington, is reported to have declared that the only hope of the country lies in getting rid of President JOHNSON. BUTLER feels perfectly sure impeachment is coming, and he has no doubt that Congress will adopt his scheme, suspending the President from office, as soon as charges of impeachment are introduced to the Senate—which, it is supposed, will be before the close of the year. It is but little over two months now till Congress will again meet, and there seems no likelihood of its temper being less violent, or its measures less determined than they were at the last regular session, or at the extra session in July. We shall continue to deprecate impeachment, however, except as the very last resort against the very greatest perils; for under it the politics and credit of the country would rock with a violence for which we have no precedent in the past.

There were renewed reports telegraphed to this City yesterday that the Secretary of the Treasury had resigned his portfolio, and that President JOHNSON had offered, or was about to offer, the vacant position to an eminent Democratic financier and politician. Whatever may be the advisability of other changes, we earnestly trust that none will be made by the President at this time in the Treasury, and that Secretary McCULLOCH will be permitted to continue managing his most important Department with the safety and skill which have heretofore characterized his administration. The *National Intelligencer* very sharply says that the conspirators against the Treasury design to "break down the credit of United States bonds; that in case of immediate retirement, they may produce a panic in the money market, and enhance the gold premium to the highest war rates; that they might deluge every market with our returned securities, and produce a general commercial and financial revolution, which would be profitable to them, but most disastrous to the country." We doubt the *profitableness* of such a movement to anybody, either politically or financially.

OBITUARY.

Prof. Faraday.

A Cable dispatch announces the death of this distinguished *savant*. MICHAEL FARADAY was born in London in 1794. The son of a smith, he received but little instruction in his youth, and was apprenticed to a book-binder. His tastes, however, soon led him to the almost exclusive study of books, the construction of machines and the performance of chemical experiments, and hearing a course of lectures by Sir HUMPHREY DAVY in 1812, he sent to the lecturer a copy of the notes he had taken, and requested his assistance to enable him "to escape from trade and enter into the service of science." DAVY received the application favorably, and in March, 1813, appointed FARADAY chemical assistant in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. In the Autumn of the same year, FARADAY, as Secretary and Scientific Assistant, accompanied DAVY in traveling, their journeys continuing till April, 1815. He then returned to the Royal institution, with which he remained connected to the last, becoming Professor of Chemistry in 1833. Prof. FARADAY'S scientific pursuits are of historical record. He was early interested in electrical researches, assisting DAVY in 1820 in prosecuting those first entered upon by OERSTED on the relations of electricity and magnetism. Among popular lecturers, as among original experimenters, the deceased *savant* held the highest rank. Few scientific men received so many distinctions from learned societies and institutions. The Queen of England allotted to him in 1858 a residence at Hampton Court, and since 1835 he has received a pension of £300. Prof. FARADAY'S death occurred in London.

Doctor Velpeau.

ALFRED ARMAND LOUIS MARIE DE VELPEAU, the celebrated French surgeon, died in Paris, day before yesterday, at the age of seventy-two. He was the son of a farrier, and was born at Brèche, in the department of Inde-et-Loir, May 18, 1795. He displayed a natural aptitude for surgery, and by the aid of one or two friends, entered the hospital at Tours, and graduated at Paris in 1823. In 1830 he was appointed surgeon to one of the hospitals, and in 1835 professor of clinical surgery. He was the author of several works on surgical science, which at once obtained high rank in the profession, and were partly translated and edited by Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, of this City. In 1842 VELPEAU became President of the Institute, and in 1859 received the appointment of Commander in the Legion of Honor. Of late years he had withdrawn in a great degree from professional life, owing to age and infirmity.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

A British Expedition to Rescue the Abyssinian Captives.

Speech of the Emperor Napoleon at Arras.

The New Cable from Brest to New-York to be Laid in May.

Renewed Demand of Denmark Upon Prussia in Relation to North Schleswig.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Preparations for the Departure of the Abyssinian Expedition.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Active preparations are being made for the speedy departure of the troops from India to rescue the British prisoners in Abyssinia. Sir WILLIAM NAPIER has been appointed to the command of the expedition. The last reports stated that the prisoners were no longer in the power of King THEODORUS, and strong hopes are in consequence entertained that Gen. NAPIER will succeed in reaching them in time to save their lives.

An Anti-Slavery Congress in Session.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday, Aug. 27—Evening.

The great Anti-Slavery Congress convened in this city to-day. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON was present and made a speech. Other distinguished persons, including several negroes, also made speeches. Eulogies were passed on the Governments of the United States and Russia for the recent abolition of Slavery.

Death of Prof. Faraday.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 27—Evening.

Mr. FARADAY, the eminent professor, died to-day.

FRANCE.

Speech of the Emperor Napoleon at Arras.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 27—Evening.

The Emperor NAPOLEON in a speech just made at Arras, significantly said:

"Have faith in the future! Weak Governments often seek to divert public attention from domestic troubles, by fomenting foreign quarrels. On the other hand those Governments which rest on the national will, have strength, and need only resort to whatever shall tend to promote the permanent interests of the country as a means of upholding the honor of the national flag.

The New Transatlantic Cable.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The new Transatlantic Cable from Brest to New-York is to be laid in May next. The Northern route has been selected as the safest and most practicable. The steamship *Great Eastern* has been chartered to perform the work.

DENMARK.

Renewed Demand on Prussia in Regard to North Schleswig.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 27—Evening.

The Government of Denmark has renewed its demand on Prussia in regard to the Northern Provinces of Schleswig.

SPAIN.

The Insurrection in the Province of Arragon.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Accounts have been received from Spain which confirm the previous reports that the insurrection in the Province of Arragon had been successful. The General who led the Royal troops against the insurgents was killed. He was a nephew of NARVAEZ, the chief of the Spanish Cabinet.

PRUSSIA.

Reception of Minister Bancroft by the King.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Aug. 27—Evening.

Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT had an audience with His Majesty, the King of Prussia, this morning, and presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States near the Court of Berlin.

Mr. BANCROFT has received an invitation to a dinner given in his honor by Count VON BISMARCK.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 27—Noon.

Consols for money	94¼
United States Five-twenty Bonds	73¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77¼
Erie Railway Shares	45¼
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	21

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 27—2 P. M.

Consols have advanced 1-16, and are now quoted at 94 13-16 for money.

United States Five-twenty Bonds weak at 73¼.

Illinois Central Railway Shares, 77¼.

Erie Railway Shares have advanced ¼, and the quotation now is 45¼.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 27—Evening.

Consols for money	94 13-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77¼
Erie Railway Shares	45¼
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	21

United States Five-Twenty Bonds are firmer, and close at 73¼.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Aug. 27—Evening.

United States Five-Twenties, for 1862	77¼

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 27—Noon.

COTTON is heavy; estimated sales to-day, 6,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅝d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 13s. 9d., for new Southern, and 13s. 6d. for California. Flour, 34s. for Western extra. Barley, 5s. Oats, 3s. 6d. Corn, 35s. 6d. Peas, 41s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 49s. Beef, 140s. Lard, 52s. Pork, 75s. 6d. Bacon, 43s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Resin, 7s. 9d. for common; and 12s. for medium. Tallow, 44s. 9d. Pot Ashes, 31s. Spirits of Turpentine, 30s. Petroleum—Spirits, 8¼d.; refined, 1s. 4d. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 27—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Whale Oil, £40. Sperm Oil, £115. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £39 10s.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Aug. 27—Noon.

Petroleum, 43½ francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 27—2 P. M.

Cotton is easier, but there is no quotable change in prices. The sales to-day will reach 7,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet, and prices unchanged.

In the Provision market Lard has declined to 51s. 9d. Cheese, Beef, Pork and Bacon are without change.

In the Produce market Tallow has declined to 44s. 6d. The prices of all other articles are the same as at noon.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 27—2 P. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar declined to 24s. 6d. No other changes have taken place since the noon report.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Aug. 27—2 P. M.

Petroleum, 43½ francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 27—Evening.

COTTON closes heavy; sales to-day 7,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 10⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅝d.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 13s. 9d. for new Southern, and 13s. 4d. for California. Flour, 34s. for extra Western. Corn, 35s. 6d. Oats, 3s. 6d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 41s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 49s. Beef, 140s. Lard, 51s. 9d. Pork 75s. 6d. Bacon, 43s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Resin, 7s. 9d. for common, and 12s. for medium. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Pot Ashes, 31s. Spirits of Turpentine, 30s. Petroleum—Spirits, 8¼d., and refined, 1s. 3½d. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 27—Evening.

No. 12, Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Whale Oil, £40. Sperm Oil, £115. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £39.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Aug. 27—Evening.

Petroleum closes at 43½ francs for Standard White.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, Aug. 27—Evening.

The Inman steamship *City of London*, Capt. BROOKS, which left New-York Aug. 17, has arrived here on her way to Liverpool.

BY STEAMSHIP TO AUG. 17.

The steamer *Ville de Paris* of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, from Havre Aug. 15 and Brest Aug. 17, arrived at this port yesterday morning. By courtesy of the Purser, we are in receipt of late European journals.

In the House of Lords, Aug. 15, Lord DERBY, in reply to Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, stated that the Cretan insurrection still continued, but that he believed that OMAR PASHA had gained victories which would doubtless be attended with great results.

The national *fête* day of the 15th of August was celebrated in Paris with marked *éclat*. It had been semi-officially announced that the *Moniteur* would publish on the morning of the *fête* an Imperial decree embodying important measures of reform. The Government organ, however, failed to give publicity to the anxiously-awaited document, the probable purport of which had been much speculated upon.

The Imperial Commission of the Universal Exhibition has just issued a notice that the date of the 31st of October, fixed for the closing, will be punctually observed. The materials of the palace and park will be shortly disposed of, the report of the sale of the building to Russia being, it would appear, unfounded.

A telegraphic dispatch from Melun, dated Aug. 14, states that the woman FRIGARD, the heroine of the Fontainebleau tragedy, was found guilty, but with extenuating circumstances, of the murder of Mme. MERTENS, as well as of forgery. The sentence of the Court was hard labor for life.

The *Journal du Havre* of Aug. 14 says, that on the night of the 10th to the 11th an average of 134 shooting-stars an hour was observed.

The King of Prussia passed through Cassel on his way to Frankfort, Aug. 14. In response to a speech by the Burgomaster of the city, His Majesty said that errors had been committed, but that he had come to correct them. His address was received with enthusiastic cheers.

On the night of Aug. 15, the Imperial palace in Frankfort was partly destroyed by fire.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* states that Bologna intends to signalize itself among all the Italian towns by the solemnity of its public demonstration relative to the necessity of declaring Rome the capital of Italy. The principal leaders who are to speak at a great meeting to be presided over by M. MANCINI, Deputy, are arriving. GARIBALDI is expected to be present, should his health amend.

The Pontifical Government is executing extensive works of fortification at Civita Vecchia.

The *Unita Italiana*, of Milan, publishes an address from the inhabitants of the Romagna to JAUREZ, congratulating him on the happy *dénoument* of the Mexican war. This address has received 4,326 signatures. Other journals speak in severe terms of the manifestation.

A fire broke out on the morning of Aug. 15, in St. John and St. Paul's Church, in Venice. Several valuable works of art, among others a picture by TITIEN, were consumed by the flames.

A telegraphic dispatch from Bucharest, dated Aug. 14, announces the resignation of the Minister of the Interior, M. BRATIANO, and the subsequent resignation of the entire Cabinet.

The Copenhagen *Dagblad*, of Aug. 14, declares in an article of a semi-official character, that all the rumors relative to negotiations and projects of marriage between the Royal families of Sweden and Prussia are quite void of foundation.

It is said that OMAR PASHA has not resigned the command of the Turkish forces in Crete, but that in consequence of diseases raging among his men he has left the seat of war temporarily for the purpose of reorganizing his army and obtaining supplies and ammunition. Active operations will, it is said, be shortly resumed.

On the return of the Sultan to Constantinople, His Highness declared to his Grand Vizier that the reception he had met in foreign lands strengthened his desire to insure the impartial protection of all his subjects. "I feel," said he, "that I have a sacred debt to discharge. I am also anxious that public instruction progress, that our facilities of communicating with other nations be extended, and that our national forces be thoroughly organized and our credit improved."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The National Fete Day—The Exhibition Palace—The New Opera House.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 16, 1867.

Yesterday we were treated to a little variety in the mode of celebration of the National holiday. The Municipality professes to be losing money by the Exhibition, and on this account limited the number of idiotic performances it offers usually on this day to the admiring millions who pile in from the Departments to see them and to render Paris insupportable to Parisians. But it was only the better part of the great *fete* that was cropped off; they planted the same number of greased poles; they even seemed to be augmented in number; they erected the usual open air theatres for acrobatic performances, and for taking, with much useless wasting of powder, Mexico, Pekin and Cochin China. But they limited that part of the *fete* which is really handsome—the illuminations and the fireworks.

Among the many other wonderful improvements of M. HAUSSEMANN in this wonderful City of Paris, none is more remarkable than the new place he has made for the 15th of August *fetes*. The *fete* of yesterday was held there and showed how wonderfully it was adapted to the purpose. Facing the Champ-de-Mars, and consequently facing a field which will hold several millions of people, the Government has cleared off another field, to be covered in part with grass and flowers, and to be called the Place du Roi de Rome. This Place is to be the future location of all the grand open-air celebrations of whatever kind. A year ago it was an abrupt hill, overlooking the river, and was covered with thousands of houses, good and bad. The place was known as the Heights of Trocadero, and a part of it lay in Passy, the rest in Chaillot. By the explosion of thousands of mines, and the busy hands of thousands of laborers, the Place was constructed in a year's time. The hill has been modeled into a gentle slope, so that fireworks let off at the top cannot only be seen from the balconies of the rich in the West End, but they can be seen to advantage by the million on the Champ de Mars, the borders of the river and the lower parts of the Place du Roi de Rome itself. The borders of the new Place are closed in in certain places by a sort of amphitheatre, so that as we saw it yesterday, crowded in all its parts, and yet the crowd nowhere dense enough to be dangerous to life, we could see at a glance how well the place was adapted to the object in view, and how completely successful M. HAUSSEMANN had been here as he is everywhere else, in his decorations of the imperial city. The places where the great annual *fête* had heretofore been given were always dusty: the new Place is covered for the most part with grass which is a great source of comfort to the crowd. But better than all it lends itself admirably to the purposes of illumination, and last evening, seen from the river and the Champ de Mars, the scene was more magnificent than anything we have yet had at Paris in the way of successful illuminations. Running for a long way up the hill on both sides of the Place were double rows of light and long lines of illuminated booths; in the middle a dense crowd with here and there open air theatres and other amusements; on the top of the hill a magnificent Egyptian palace, brilliantly lighted with gas, and pouring from its front a wide cascade of living water, made to represent fire by falling over colored glass lit up from behind. Was it because this part of the *fête* was held on a new Place that it appeared so beautiful and so novel, or is the Place really superior for the purpose? I am inclined to think it is the Place which adds the particular charm to the decoration, and that, when it is entirely finished, and the Champ de Mars is cleared of the Exhibition, the city will possess the most magnificent Place for public ceremonies of any city in the world.

The illuminations of the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysées, were confined this year to continuous festoons of glass globes for gas. The effect was more subdued than with the flaming displays usually made on these localities, but was nevertheless very beautiful.

For the first time the fireworks in the west end of town were let off on and around the triumphal arch at the top of the Champs Elysées; but the display was not very brilliant, and the municipal treasury must have saved several thousands on that item.

The Exhibition Palace is announced for sale, and all the constructions of that marvelous park with it. It seems to have been of little use to have made so much effort to describe it, now that it is to be torn to pieces and sold to the highest bidder as so much old material fit only for firewood. The Minister of War demands that by the first of January next every vestige of the great Exhibition shall have disappeared, and that the army may enter into possession again of their little miniature desert of Sahara. It appears that the old officers pine after this desert waste of sand, because it recalls the exploits of their youth, and the arid country in which they gained their laurels and their promotion. So this little consolation, this little souvenir of Africa's sandy plain, is to be restored to them, and every souvenir of the Grand Exhibition, with its mountains of curious and instructive things, are to be swept away as completely as if they had never existed.

Yesterday, in honor of the national *fête*, the new grand opera was uncovered, and the Parisians were allowed for the first time a view of a building which has become a pet and a feature in the every-day life of the town. The millions that are being spent on it give it much of its notoriety, but there is a question of emulation and of artistic pride mixed up with it as well, for Paris wishes to possess the largest and finest Opera in the world, and Paris, if it be not a city faultless in its art, is no city at all. The front of the new Opera, which has just been uncovered, is destined, however, to be criticised, that is certain. As a whole the building stands unrivaled in the world; its sides are the perfection of grandeur and beauty in architecture, but the front is too rich in ornamentation, and will, I predict, be changed. The "model Opera" must not be defective in any particular, however small. A description of this wonderful building would give no idea to the general reader of its magnitude or beauty. To understand how wonderful a work of art it is he must cross the ocean to see it for himself. As for the interior, which is to be filled, like much of the front, with agate and porphyry and even malachite, it will not be finished yet for two years.

MALAKOFF.

BRIDGET DURGAN.

The Approaching Execution—A Visit to the Condemned Woman—She Confesses her Guilt.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1867.

The approaching execution of BRIDGET DURGAN, who on Friday next is to be hanged for the murder of Mrs. CORIELL, is the absorbing topic in this community whenever two or three chance to come together. The Sheriff is beset with applicants for tickets of admission to the jail-yard to witness the final scene in the life of the miserable woman. Between 400 and 500 tickets have been issued. The jail is daily visited by a great many persons, most of them ladies, anxious to see BRIDGET. The turnkey informs me that to-day he turned away as many as 200 persons from the jail door. I visited BRIDGET to-day. She seemed in excellent spirits, or anxious to appear so. She laughed nervously very frequently during the interview, and convulsively clasped the bars of the grated door. She said she was tired of being there and she was glad that she was so near her death. She spoke without agitation of her approaching execution, and said she was not afraid to die. On her bed lay several books, among them a Bible and prayer-books. She said, laughingly, that her Bible (meaning the Catholic Bible) was a better book than the Protestant Bible, and seemed anxious to provoke a discussion on the subject. She has made a confession and alluded to it, saying that she wanted the person to whom she made it to reveal it to your correspondent. She seemed desirous of conversing on trivial subjects, as if with a view to diverting her mind from a contemplation of her doom. She urged me, laughingly, to go and see MARY GILROY, the girl confined in the same jail on suspicion that she was accessory to the murder.

The conduct of the criminal in jail during the past week or two has been variable. Generally she is very cheerful, but she has on one or two occasions lost her spirits and cried aloud, so that she could be heard outside of the walls of the prison. Last Friday, two women of bad character were arrested for drunkenness, and brought to the jail. One of them asserted that she had a young child, and pleaded for her release that she might go and attend to it. BRIDGET in the early part of the evening took a bath. Coming from the bath she was very merry, and on her way to her cell seeing a negro who is confined in an adjacent cell lying on his back asleep she threw a cupful of water on him, laughing loudly at the same time. Soon after she reached her cell. When all had retired for the night, the woman above mentioned began to bewail the absence of her infant, crying, "Oh, my poor child"—nearly the very words that Mrs. CORIELL was heard to utter on the night of the murder. BRIDGET heard the words, and she began to scream as loud as she could, and continued for some time to utter a loud wailing sound like that she gave voice to on the day that she was sentenced to death. It was a long time before she was quieted.

BRIDGET is not changed in appearance or demeanor since I saw her last, soon after the trial, except that she is somewhat paler than she was then. She is frequently visited by Father RODGERS, with whom she unites in religious services with apparent fervor.

BRIDGET confesses that she alone murdered Mrs. CORIELL. She says that her motive was not, as has been supposed, robbery, but a desire to supplant her mistress in the affections of her husband. She relates in detail the occurrences of the night of the murder, and her statement generally corroborates the received theory with regard to the commission of the crime, and varies only in some minor points from that educed from the strong and almost perfect chain of circumstantial evidence which secured her conviction. If her statements are true, Mrs. CORIELL defended herself heroically, and struggled hard for her life. BRIDGET says MARY GILROY knew nothing of the murder before its commission. She denies that the murder was committed with the knife that was exhibited at the trial.

Another strong effort has been made to secure a reprieve for her, but has signally failed. There was an endeavor on the part of those interested in her behalf to get up a story that she had become *enciente* since she entered the jail. She was examined by Drs. MOROUGH, VOORHIES and BALDWIN, who found no evidences that she was in such a condition. Judge VREDENBURGH was to have held Court here to-day, and it was anticipated that her counsel would move for a postponement of the execution, but the Judge was not here, and the Court was adjourned till Autumn. Mr. HERBERT, the District-Attorney, hearing that a movement to secure a reprieve was in progress, addressed a note to Gov. WARD, to ascertain whether there was any probability of further delay in her case. The following letter from the Governor, which was received yesterday, sets the matter at rest.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TRENTON, Aug. 27, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: The case of BRIGET DURGAN came up before the Court of Pardons at its last session, in July, 1867, and the Court unanimously refused to interfere. No other action has been had in the case. The Court of Pardons has not been called together to consider this or any other case.

The action of the Court was intended to be final.

Yours, very truly,

MARCUS L. WARD.

C. M. HERBERT.

The execution will take place without fail on Friday morning, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., as enjoined by the sentence of the Court. The same gallows on which the colored man JOSEPH WILLIAMS was hanged is still standing in the jail yard, and will be used in executing BRIDGET DURGAN. She has expressed the desire to the jail-keeper that no *post-mortem* examination be made in her case. The body of WILLIAMS was dissected in the jail-yard immediately after it was cut down from the gallows, and it was because she was aware of this fact that she made the request.

EPISTOLOGRAPHOS.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MEETING OF THE OFFICERS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.—An adjourned meeting of the officers of the Irish Brigade, was held Monday evening at the Astor House. The meeting was called to order by Col. JAMES KELLY. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted, after which the report of the Financial Committee was received. On motion of Major HAGGERTY, it was agreed that the Officers of the Irish Brigade form themselves into a permanent association, and that the present officers hold their position until a constitution and by-laws are drawn up. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draw up a set of bye-laws for the government of the association: Capt. CLARK, Major HAGGERTY, Capt. BENSON, Capt. CLANCEY and Dr. EAGAN. On motion it was agreed that the officers of the Brigade have an excursion on the 17th of September, to commemorate the battle of Antietam, and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangements for the same: Major HAGGERTY, Capt. BENSON and Lieut. MORRIS. The meeting then adjourned to Thursday next.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday over the body of JOHN E. PICKETT, a native of Ireland, who was accidentally killed on Monday night at the Harlem Railroad Depot. Deceased had been a brakeman at the depot, and when the baggage-car of the express train entered the depot he leaped upon the front platform to stop it. He did so too soon, and the smoking-car behind him struck the baggage-car and sent it forward. PICKETT was found afterward quite dead, he having been caught by the neck between the car and a beam above the gate. Dr. LEO made an examination of the body and declared the neck to be broken, when the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. ....The same Coroner also held an inquest over the body of an unknown man, apparently about 76 years of age, who attempted on Monday evening to cross the Hudson River Railroad track at Fifty-seventh-street while a locomotive was rapidly approaching. The deceased was thrown to the pavement with great violence and instantly killed. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

SURF BATHING.—The pleasant weather of the past two or three days has caused a great rush to the sea-side resorts within easy reach of the city, either by rail or steamboat; and Fire Island, Canarsie, Coney Island and Long Branch exhibit a gayety and cheerfulness in strong contrast with the dismality of the rainy season of the earlier part of Summer. The boats plying from New-York and Brooklyn to Coney Island are especially crowded, owing to the facilities they afford for a quick and pleasant trip to and from the beach, with time for an exhilarating bath in the surf. Capt. E. T. WILSON, of the *Naushon*, and Capt. G. W. WILSON, of the *Norwalk*, are thoroughly acquainted with their business, and pay every attention to the comfort and convenience of their passengers. The ease with which Coney Island can be reached, together with the smoothness and uniformity of the beach, make it a favorite resort with people who have only a few hours to spare.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BROTHER.—JOHN D. WILLARD, cashier in the oyster saloon of his brother, WAIT S. WILLARD, No. 532 Broadway, suddenly absconded from this City about a month ago, taking with him $1,750 in United States Treasury notes, and $70 in silver coin, the property of his employer and brother. The Inspector notified all the Police Bureaus in the Eastern States, giving a description of the fugitive and offering $300 for his apprehension. One of these telegrams reached WM. B. PATTON, Marshal of Manchester, N. H., who found WILLARD at the village of Keene, near that city, when he arrested the fugitive and found him in possession of $650 in National Bank bills and about $14 in silver coin. Marshal PATTON arrived in this City yesterday, with his prisoner, when the money was restored to the victimized brother. Mr. WILLARD said that he did not intend to press a criminal charge against the prisoner. All the money unrecovered had been spent.

PRESENTATION.—A pleasant little episode occurred, Tuesday afternoon, at the Post-office, on the occasion of the presentation of an elegantly carved gold-headed cane to Mr. S. H. KNAPP, Superintendent of Mails, by several gentlemen connected with the Shore Line postal route between this City and Boston. The ceremonies which were entirely informal, were conducted by Messrs. P. R. FARCHILD, A. B. ELLSBURY and C. SAFFORD, Mail Agents, on the Shore Line. The gentlemen on making the presentation briefly stated that the cane was intended as a mark of the regard and esteem in which Mr. KNAPP was held by those connected with postal affairs on their road. The presentation terminated with pleasant greetings and general good wishes.

FEES FOR MARKET WAGONS.—The following notice to owners of market wagons has been issued by the Comptroller: You are hereby notified to procure a market ticket, which will be good for any six days, (Sundays excepted,) and without which you will be liable to a fine of twenty-five cents, additional to the fee, thus making fifty cents, which the Collector is authorized to collect each and every day your wagon is found on a market stand without a market ticket. If this is not complied with by the owners of wagons, more stringent means will be taken by this Department. You must be supplied with these tickets, and use one for each wagon. Tickets ($1 50 for the six times, and good any day until used,) may be had of the Ticket Agent, at No. 219 Greenwich-street.

THE RECENT FIRES.—Messrs. FRANK MILLER & Co., of Nos. 18 and 20 Cedar-street, manufacturers of blacking, who had their premises partially destroyed by fire on Monday night, as previously reported, now report that they are fully insured. They lose $5,000 on buildings and $9,000 on stock; insured as follows: Relief, $5,000; Columbia, Star, Firemen's Fund, Putnam, of Hartford, Phenix of Philadelphia, and Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, for $2,500 each; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $2,850; total, $22,850.....Mr. JOHN J. BINGHAM, ship-chandler, of No. 68 West-street, who was also burned out on Monday night, loses $10,000; insured for $5,000 in the Manhattan, $2,500 Greenwich, and $3,000 in the Commonwealth.

DROWNING CASES.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday over the body of WM. MEYER, a German, aged 30 years, who was drowned on Sunday evening at the foot of Charles-street, North River, while engaged in fishing. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.....The same Coroner held another inquest at the foot of West Forty-seventh-street, over the remains of CHARLES REPP, aged 17 years, who was drowned on Friday, while attempting to rescue a dog which he had been washing. Deceased swam after the animal and was seized with cramps, and drowned before aid could reach him. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the jury.

DEATH OF A UNITED STATES SOLDIER.—On Saturday last while a fatigue party of United States engineer troops were engaged in stowing away a pontoon train in the equipment store-house at Miller's Point, one of the heavy pontoon wagons, becoming detached, and rapidly descending the inclined plane, struck Private JOHN JOHNSON, crushing him. He lingered in great agony until 2 P. M. His remains were taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment by his relatives on Sunday. JOHNSON served with bravery and distinction in the Army of the Potomac during the late war, and was regarded by his officers as a faithful and excellent soldier.

FEMALE SHOP-LIFTER.—MARGARET BURNS, a young woman of 23 years, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer LAMOREUX of the Broadway Squad, on a charge of theft. The prisoner entered the retail store of A. T. STEWART & Co., on the corner of Tenth-street and Broadway, where she was detected in appropriating 45 yards of Irish poplin, valued at $56. She was locked up at the Police Headquarters for examination.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At 10 o'clock Monday evening a brakeman employed at the Harlem Railroad Depot named JOHN PICKETT, 22 years of age, while attempting to break up a car going into the depot, was caught by the neck by the swing-gate and instantly killed. The body was sent to the Morgue at Bellevue Hospital, and the Coroner notified.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, will be celebrated to-day. An oration will be delivered by Mr. W. W. ANGUS, and a presentation will be made to the retiring Principal, Dr. H. P. PEET. The 10 o'clock train of the Hudson River Railroad stops at the Institute.

PERSONAL.—Rev. T. L. MOODY, of the M. E. Church of Huntsville, Ala., is now in this City for the purpose of obtaining funds to rebuild his church, which was destroyed during the war by Union soldiers. The reverend gentleman has letters from Gov. PATTON and other State officers.

MUSIC AT THE PARK.—The Park Commissioners announce that if the weather be fine, there will be music on the Lake in the Park, to-day, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M.

ACCIDENTS.—VICTOR BOTHANG, aged three years, fell from a third-story window of No. 101 East Eighty-fifth-street yesterday evening and fractured his skull. The child was taken home to No. 247 avenue A.....A kerosene-oil lamp exploded last evening at No. 381 East Fourteenth-street, in the room of P. MONAHAN, doing no damage.....A collision occurred in Chatham Square last evening between car No. 136 of the Third-avenue line and car No. 27 of the East Broadway and Clinton-street line, when both cars were seriously damaged, the passengers escaping injury.....While a carman named OLIVER RANSOM was recklessly driving through Greenwich-street, near Barclay-street, last evening, a boy named GEORGE TERHUNE jumped up behind and fell off, sustaining slight injury on the head. The boy was sent home and the carman locked up by the Third Ward Police.....Yesterday morning CHARLES SERLL, aged eight years, residing at No. 4 Hester-street, accidentally fell through a hole at Pier No. 48 East River. He was rescued from drowning by BENSON BEDELL, of Near Rockaway, L. I.....PHILIP HUTTON was severely injured by the fall of a plank upon his head at the new building No. 4 Albany-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.....JACOB DALL, of No. 156 Laurens-street, while repairing a chimney at No. 163 Mott-street, fell a distance of 16 feet and received a severe scalp wound. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.....CORNELIUS RILEY, of No. 437 East Sixteenth-street, fell from his truck in Seventy-eighth-street, near Fourth-avenue, the wheels passing over him and breaking some of his ribs. He was removed to St. Luke's Hospital.

MINOR ITEMS.—A female child, three weeks old, was found, early yesterday morning, in the area of No. 364 West Twenty-third-street, and handed over to the Police, who sent the little castaway to the Commissioners of Charities.....During Monday night some burglars entered EDWARD DENNIS' room, at No. 657 Third-avenue, and carried off a quantity of clothing and other articles, escaping arrest.....GEO. MILLER, colored, of No. 54 Wooster-street, was accidentally knocked down and injured by car No. 115, of the Grand-street and Cross-town Railroad, driven by CHRISTOPHER RYAN. MILLER was taken home.... ROBERT ERNEST, of No. 64 Beekman-street, was assaulted by a stranger having a club, in Duane-street, and severely wounded on the head with the club. The assailant escaped.....JOHN MOSS, Jr., of No. 305 Spring-street, aged 6 years, was run over by an express wagon, and severely injured. He was taken home.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

STARVATION AND DEATH IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—Several cases of destitution and death have recently been brought to the attention of the Superintendent of the Poor of the Eastern District, Mr. JOHN MONTGOMERY. On Saturday last, he was called to the tenement-house, No. 121 Johnson-street, and found the widow of a soldier slain in the war, lying dead on a miserable pallet, with six emaciated children beside her. Death resulted from destitution. Since that time he was called to a house in Flushing-avenue, near the Cyprus Hill Plank Road, where he found a woman, named ELIZA KING, whose husband was killed in the war, lying beside a dying child, both helpless and suffering from starvation. He sent them to the County Hospital, but the emaciated mother died as she was going through the gate of that institution. The recovery of the child is doubtful. Again, a woman, named SHEDD, residing at No. 115 North Fifth-street, was found in a dying state, with a dead infant in a decomposed state beside her. The scene presented in the apartments of this unfortunate woman is too horrible for publication.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A POLICEMAN.—PATRICK KAVANAGH, a night watchman, was yesterday arraigned before Justice DAILEY, on a charge of attempting to shoot Patrolman HAYS, of the Forty-fifth Precinct. It appears that at a late hour the previous night, the accused was accosted in Penn-street, E. D., and asked by the officer to give an account of himself. Instead of doing so, however, KAVANAGH drew a pistol from his pocket and acted as though he intended to shoot. Officer HAYS thereupon disarmed and arrested him. KAVANAGH was commited by the Justice to await examination to-day.

ACCIDENT AT THE SOUTH SEVENTH-STREET FERRY.—About 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the ferry-boat *Arisona*, by a miscalculation of her pilot, struck the new pier head at the foot of South Eighth-street, E. D., and sustained material damage, beside badly injuring the bulkhead. Fortunately nobody was injured. When the boat reached her dock the indefatigable Superintendant of the Company, Mr. CHAPPEL, undertook to ascertain her damage when he accidentally lost his footing and plunged headforemost into the slip, his head touching the bottom. He was rescued when he reached the surface, and did not seem to care for the immersion.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD A BANK.—On Monday afternoon a small boy called at the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank at Williamsburgh and presented a check for $100, signed HENRY DISMANN. The paying-teller on examining the signature pronounced it a forgery, and questioned the boy as to how he came by it. The latter immediately began to cry, and said a man met him in Grand-street, New-York, and promised to give $1 if he got the money. An officer of the bank went in search of the forger, but failed to find him.

ALLEGED BOGUS CHECK OPERATOR.—A man calling himself J. PATTON, Surgeon of the United States Navy, was arrested on Monday on the charge of obtaining money at the grocery store of ROBERT HARNETT, in Gold-street, on a check purporting to be on the National Exchange Bank. He received about $6. It is understood that he operated elsewhere. He was committed for a hearing.

CORRECTION.—The statement that Rev. Dr. HASKINS, of St. Mark's Church, was security for Mr. PLUMB, recently arrested on a charge of false pretences by the proprietor of the Wall House, Fourth-street, E. D., is incorrect. The examination in this case will take place a week from to-day.

DROWNED AT CONEY ISLAND.—A man whose name is supposed to be PATRICK DOHERTY, residing at No. 141 South-street, New-York, was drowned at Coney Island, on Sunday. His body was recovered the day succeeding. The remains are in charge of Justice JOHNSON, of Flatbush, L. I.

DROWNING CASUALTY.—A boy named THOMAS MCCUSKER, aged 8 years, accidentally fell off the pier foot of North Second-street, E. D., on Monday morning, and was drowned. His body was recovered yesterday afternoon and taken to the residence of his parents, No. 2 North Second-street.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—A man named JOHN KIMMOCK yesterday forenoon accidentally fell from a second story window of the residence No. 95 Messerole-street, E. D., and sustained injuries which resulted in immediate death.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—JOHN SLATER fell down a flight of stairs, at his residence near Atlantic dock, on Monday, and dislocated his neck. Death ensued shortly thereafter. Coroner LYNCH took charge of the body.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.—PATRICK REGAN, a laborer, employed in Prospect Park, was prostrated by the heat on Monday. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

STEALING PENNIES.—The butcher shop of Mr. MILLS, No. 70 York-street, was feloniously entered on the night of the 24th inst., and robbed of 60 pennies, beside sten pounds of beef.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIERCE CONFLICT BETWEEN AN ALDERMAN AND POLICEMAN.—A most desperate and severe conflict occurred between Alderman WILLIAM ELLIS, of the First Ward, Hoboken, and Policeman BURKE, of that city, both of whom are very powerful men, and which finally resulted in favor of the policeman. The Alderman resides on the Meadows, where he keeps a corner grocery and groggery, and is looked upon in that locality as a sort of "bully," being termed by some as the "man of iron," in consequence of his extraordinary muscular development. ELLIS' constituents last Spring elevated him to the position of Alderman, and since that time he has kept himself, as is alleged, pretty well elevated on whisky, and, in consequence, he is said to have conducted himself in a violent manner toward his family. On Monday afternoon word was sent to Officer BURKE's house near by that ELLIS was crazy drunk and was smashing up his furniture, and his family was in mortal fear of him. The officer went down and found ELLIS outside on the stoop, when he commenced remonstrating with him and endeavored to induce him to go into the house and take a sleep. ELLIS flew into a passion, and seizing a piece of broken rocking-chair, made an onslaught upon the officer, when the latter grappled with him and a most desperate conflict ensued. The officer received two severe kicks in the lower part of the stomach, beside narrowly escaping having his eyes clawed out. The officer finally brought his club to bear, and used it most vigorously until the ferocious Alderman was finally subdued. A physician was then called to repair damages, when it was found that the small bone of ELLIS' left arm was broken, and his head and face was in an unshapely condition, caused by the many thumps from the baton. Yesterday ELLIS was arrested and taken before Acting Recorder POPE, on a charge of felonious assault and battery and attempt to kill the officer, and he was held to bail to answer. Alderman ELLIS also went before Justice WHITE and swore out a warrant against the officer on a similar charge as the above, and also took preliminary steps before lawyer CAREY, in a civil suit, laying his damages at $5,000, and thus the matter stands.

DEATH OF JUDGE WHITEHEAD.—Hon. JOHN C. WHITEHEAD, who has been in a feeble state of health for some time, died at his residence in Morristown yesterday morning, in the 70th year of his age. Judge WHITEHEAD was an influential member of the Bar, and also served as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—A one-armed man, named THOMAS FARLEY, appeared before Justice HAYBECK, of Jersey City, yesterday, and procured a warrant for the arrest of three brothers, named OWEN, PATRICK and FRANCIS MCGARVIN, charging them with having, on Wednesday last, committed an atrocious assault and battery on him and attempted to take his life. The complainant alleges that they first kicked and beat him; then OWEN fired a pistol at him, while PATRICK cut him in the back of the neck with a knife and FRANCIS attempted to tear his person with his hands, and from the combined injuries he has since been confined to the house.

HOMICIDE AT HACKENSACK.—A stabbing affray occurred at Union Hall, Hackensack, on Saturday night last, between a German, named JOHN H. CRUSE, and another German, name unknown, which resulted in the death of CRUSE. The stranger entered the saloon near midnight in a state of intoxication, and called for a drink, which was refused him. He then became engaged in an altercation with CRUSE, whom he stabbed in the lower part of the abdomen, leaving a cut of four and a half inches, and which caused death on the following day. The stranger was arrested and committed to jail.

THE SHOOTING CONTEST.—The shooting contest came off at Paterson on Monday afternoon, according to arrangement, and was open to individuals from the Newark, New-York and Paterson societies. Messrs. ENTZ, BETCHER and ROSE, of Newark, took the three first prizes, and the most bulls' eyes were obtained by Mr. BETCHER and Mr. CHRISTEL. The next contest will be at the "*fest*" of the Helvetia Society of New-York, to be held near Hoboken next month.

RECOVERY OF THE BODY OF A PILOT.—Yesterday morning the body of ANDREW J. LOCKWOOD, a Hell Gate pilot, who resided on City Island, was found in the North River, foot of Sussex-street, Jersey City. The deceased is supposed to have been drowned by the upsetting of a small boat opposite Jackson-street, in the North River, about ten days since. Acting Coroner HAYBECK held an inquest. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was rendered.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—JOSIAH STEARNS, Esq., Superintendent of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, was yesterday lying in a very critical condition at his residence in Elizabeth, having been prostrated by an attack of typhus fever....A man named MCBRIDE, while intoxicated, fell overboard from the steamer *Palisade*, as it was approaching the slip at Bull's Ferry on Monday night, and was drowned....A negro, known by the name of PETER, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday afternoon, charged with having burglariously entered a gunsmith's store in Newark about two months since....A meeting of the soldiers of Jersey City was held at Taylor's Hotel on Monday night, at which preliminary steps were taken toward organizing a "Post" of the Grand Army of the Republic....Washington Engine Company No. 4, of Jersey City, will receive their new steam fire engine from the Amoskeag Company on the 30th of September, at which time there will be a parade of the Fire Department.

The daily obituary notices would not be so replete with "died of consumption," and so many of our people would not end their days in foreign lands, after being kindly advised to try a change of air, if those afflicted with the terrible destroyer would place themselves under the treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG, of No. 251 Fifth-avenue. The Doctor has made the treatment of all pulmonary complaints a specialty, and he can almost insure a cure in all cases.—*New-York Dispatch.*

Official Proof From Paris.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT.

STEINWAY & SONS are enabled positively to announce that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

this medal being distinctly classified first, over all other American exhibitors. In proof of which the following

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE

of the President and members of the International Jury on Musical Instruments is annexed:

PARIS, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition.

First on the list in Class X.

MELINET,
President of International Jury.

GEORGES KASTNER,
AMBROISE THOMAS,
ED. HANSLICK,
F. A. GEVAERT,
J. SCHIEDMAYER,
} Members of the International Jury.

The original certificate, together with "the official catalogue of awards," in which the name of STEINWAY & SONS is recorded *first* on the list, can be seen at their WAREROOMS, FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL, new numbers 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Down among the dead men are, at this moment, thousands who might have been alive and well had they used that great life preserver, PLANTATION BITTERS. Let the living lay it to heart that they are the best known remedy for all dyspeptic complaints, stomach derangements and general debility. As a delicious cordial, combined with great tonic virtues, their equal cannot be found.

Delicate females, clergymen, merchants, lawyers and persons of sedentary habits—particularly those who are weak and suffer with mental depression, are greatly benefited by these Bitters.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Billious Disorders, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, &c., are speedily removed by Dr. D. JAYNE'S Sanative Pills, a remedy mild and certain in action, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure. Sold everywhere.

A Lady of Undoubted Chemical Skill has recently perfected CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; it imparts Life, Strength, and Growth to the weakest hair: stops its falling out at once, and is a delicate hair-dressing. Sold by all Druggists, fashionable hairdressers, and fancy-goods dealers.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Exposition Universal.—PARIS, 1867.—The Howe Machine Co., ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, AND GOLD MEDAL, given to American Sewing Machines, as per Imperial Decree, published in the *Moniteur Universel*, (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings. Mme. Jumel's Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevators develop physiologically. 907 Broadway or 14 East 20th-st. Ladies in attendance.

We call attention to the sale of condemned stores, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-MORROW, (Wednesday, Aug. 28,) at 12 o'clock, at the inspection of provision and clothing, Navy-yard, Brooklyn.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867.
WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, awarded, over eighty-two competitors, the highest premium—a gold medal—for the perfection of sewing machines and button-hole machines. The only gold medal awarded to this branch of manufacture. See official list of awards and fac simile of medals at WHEELER & WILSON'S.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

The Florence Sewing-Machine was awarded the highest prize over all competitors, at the Paris Exposition, 1867—the first Silver Medal for the best family Sewing-machine in the world. 505 Broadway.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop teed.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

BRAMAN.—On Sunday night, Aug. 25, HELEN ELIZABETH, only child of Hiram V. V. and Irene B. Braman, aged 8 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 28, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 240 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

CUMMINGS.—On Monday, Aug. 26, OLIVER CUMMINGS, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 306 East 21st-st., on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DUCLOS.—On Sunday, Aug. 25, EMMA, wife of Joseph M. Duclos, aged 29 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ESTE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 27, ALBERT AZO, infant son of Edwin and Mary Este, aged 5 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 124th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

GREGORY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 27, at Kalamazoo, Mich., O. H. GREGORY, formerly of New-York City.

GOODRICH.—In Utica, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, CORNELIA FRANCES, daughter of the late Rev. Chauncey E. and Margaret Tracy Goodrich.

KOHLER.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, July 23, CHARLES HOSMER, only son of George F. and Caroline Kohler, aged 6 months and 17 days.

LOCKWOOD.—Suddenly, on Friday, Aug. 23, ANDREW J. LOCKWOOD, aged 32 years, youngest son of Capt. Wm. Lockwood.

The relatives and friends of the family and members of Charter Oak Lodge No. 249, F. A. M., are invited to attend his funeral at the Episcopal Church on City Island, this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M. The steamer *Arrowsmith* will leave Peck-slip at 9 A. M. to connect at Great Neck with boat for City Island; returning, leave Great Neck at 5 P. M.

MACKENZIE.—At the Island of Formosa, on Thursday, June 13, Lieut.-Commander ALEXANDER SLIDELL MACKENZIE, U. S. N., son of the late Commander Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, in his 26th year.

MILLER.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 22, after a short illness, NELLIE COMSTOCK, wife of Lieut.-Commander J. N. Miller, U. S. N., and daughter of Capt. J. J. Comstock.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 3 West 37th-st.

PATTERSON.—At Stanhope, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 26, ROBERT WALTER, infant son of Henry M. and Louisa B. Patterson, aged 7 months and 14 days.

Funeral from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. E. G. Bostwick, No. 120 East 22d-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 28, at 1 P. M.

STRIKER.—At Amsterdam, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 22, GEORGE W. STRIKER, formerly of this City, in the 65th year of his age.

WILDER.—At Wolcott, Wayne County, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 8, JEDIDIAH WILDER, Esq., father of Dr. Louis de V. Wilder, of this City, aged 75 years.

Mr. WILDER was one of the early settlers of the county in which he lived. He died on the very lot where he settled 51 years ago. He leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss. He was one among the most honored and wealthy of the county in which he lived.

WHITEHEAD.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 27, IRA C. WHITEHEAD, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, at Morristown, on Saturday morning, Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock. A train leaves New-York for Morristown from foot of Barclay-st., by Morris and Essex Railroad, at 8 A. M.

OFFICIAL—[No. 176.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 25, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Ninety-second-street, in the East River, aged about thirty-eight or forty years, stout built, hair and eyes washed away, features of face completely destroyed, and not recognizable; dressed as follows: Had on a pair of gray woolen pants and an old shoe. The body appeared to have been in the water for some eight weeks or more, and was sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 177.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1867.

The body of an unknown woman was found at the foot of Warren-street, aged about twenty-eight years, brown hair, gray eyes, dressed as follows: Pink waist, short sleeves, large plaid muslin skirt, small print plaid apron, shoes. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LETTER
OF GENERAL INTEREST
FOR
THE PUBLIC.

HOME JOURNAL OFFICE, No. 107 FULTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

Leopold Hoff, Esq., No. 542 Broadway, New-York:

DEAR SIR: As an act of gratitude to you, as well as for the advantage of ANY who may read this, I wish to say that my daughter has derived great relief and benefit from the use of your "MALT EXTRACT." She has been ill for a long time, suffering (I believe) from consumption, general debility, loss of blood and strength. I followed the advice of the well-known Dr. JOHN W. MITCHELL to try your "Extract," and am pleased to make the admission that from its use she has received great relief, and seems to be RECOVERING her HEALTH and strength. She feels compelled to take it continually, for if she misses but one day she suffers considerably, and there is a relapse of her old complaint and a return of physical weakness. Your preparation should be universally known as a WONDERFUL REMEDY.

Very truly yours, THOMAS HARFORD,
Book-keeper, *Home Journal.*

Sold at druggists and grocers.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT,
No. 542 Broadway.

KEEP THE STOMACH RIGHT.

The stomach is a sovereign organ. It controls and influences the whole system. Keep it in perfect trim, and there will be no trouble with the liver or the bowels. When relaxed, irritated or in any way disordered, a few doses of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, acting as an alterative and tonic, will restore it to its normal condition, and banish every unpleasant symtom.

Price 25 cents per box, coated with sweet gum, free from taste. Sold by Druggists.

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FOR COAL, RESIN OR OIL GAS.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

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No. 90 Fulton-st., New-York, make relief plates for printing on the type press of engravings, architectural and mechanical drawings, books, manuscripts, autographs, &c., &c., in fac-simile of copy, of same size, or enlarged or reduced, as desired. Maps from steel or copper in relief for the type press. Lithographic work of all kinds, including reproduction of all subjects, photographic as well as engraved or drawn by direct transfer. Old books and engravings reproduced either by relief plate or lithography, by the new patented and cheap processes of the Company.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20.
Invalids' carriages to order.
Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.
Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
S. W. SMITH, No. 30 William-st.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 24 DEY-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S MEMOIR OF HER HUSBAND.

HARPER & BROTHERS have just ready, in one volume, 12mo, price $2, with two Portraits on Steel by WILLIAM HALL, from Paintings in the possession of Her Majesty the Queen:

THE EARLY YEARS
OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE PRINCE CONSORT.
COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
BY LIEUT.-GEN. THE HON. CHARLES GREY.
New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square.

From the New-York Evening Post.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers will publish in a few days a volume of extraordinary interest, a life of Prince Albert, the greater part of which is from the pen of Queen Victoria. The Queen's share in the authorship of this book is much greater than is indicated in the title. No small part, and that decidedly the most interesting, is written by the Queen herself.

The story of Albert's childhood is chiefly told by himself, in extracts from his diary and correspondence, while his marriage is described by himself and the Queen. There are few personal narratives so touching and beautiful as this, and the book will be read with intense interest everywhere.

An English paper says: "This biography was to be for his sons and daughters, and in its compilation as free and natural a use was made of the most domestic and everyday details as if it had been the printed home-chat of the palace. But as the preface says, Her Majesty feared that imperfect copies of it might come into circulation, and good advice was given her that the better course would be the bolder, that namely, of making her people members of her family.

"This pathetic book—glowing with household fondnesses, and plain to boldness in its resolute wish to let nothing go of the dead that can be saved—will speak to millions the things they understand best. A certain surprise will be felt on the part of some that a Queen can be so wholly a woman and a wife, but all will be glad that Her Majesty makes friends of her readers, and tells them, like one who is not afraid to put her love to the test of the uttermost truth, how much she loved this man, and what good reason she had for her devotion."

HARPER & BROTHERS will send the above Work by Mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of $2.

THE NEW NATIONAL RELIGIOUS paper,
the ADVANCE,
For sale at the New-York News Company,
No. 8 Spruce-st.

35,000,000 AMERICANS INTERESTED.—$1 brings, prepaid, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, (96 illustrations,) a Hymn-book and My Quart Ink, 11 Tracts and Scripture Steel Engraving. Family Prize Package. Dr. COOK, No. 600 Broadway, New-York. Clergymen and others gratis for 10 cash subscribers. Clip! Club!! Circulate!!!

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail,) No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.
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ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, August 27—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81...	110½	110¾	Gold.........	141⅜	141½
Coupon, 1881....	111	111½	Aug. 7.30.......	107⅜	107½
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5-20 Coupon, '62.	113	113¼	July, 7.30.......	107⅜	107½
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109¾	109⅞	Oct., comp'ds '64	118¾	119
5-20 Coupon, '65.	110⅜	110⅝	Dec., comp'ds '64	117⅜	118
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	108	108¼	May, comp'ds '65	116⅜	117
5-20 C., '67......	108	108¼	Aug., comp'ds '65	116	116½
10-40 Reg.........	99	99¼	Sept., comp'ds '65	115¾	115⅞
10-40 Coupon......	102½	102¾	Oct., comp'ds '65	115	115½

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

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No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
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U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
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Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

First Mortgage Bonds of the
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN, AND BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,
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SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

Government Securities of all Issues
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CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
AUGUST 27, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $3 35 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $2 85 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE
GUARANTEED
RAILROAD BONDS.

The UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as agent, offer for sale the Bonds of the UNION AND LOGANSPORT RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds are First Mortgage Bonds, secured by an ample sinking fund, and guaranteed by a consolidated Railroad Company of 375 miles of central trunk road, and are believed to constitute first-class permanent investment bonds.

For full particulars and terms, apply at office of
UNION TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, corner of Rector-st.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

FULTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, BONDS, Issued in aid of the Mississippi and Wabash Railroad and repudiated by the county, wanted at high rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of the certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees, ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, Aug. 20, 1867.

A MAJORITY IN INTEREST OF THE holders of the preferred second mortgage and income second mortgage bonds, and also of the preferred stock of this Company, having consented in the manner provided by the deed of trust to an increase of the preferred stock of this Company by an issue of three thousand four hundred additional shares, of the same character as the existing stock, to enable the Directors to settle with the present holders of preferred stock for any preference claim over the common stock which may have accrued on the same up to Jan. 1, 1867;

NOTICE

is hereby given that the Directors will issue in settlement of said claim one share of said new stock for every five shares of the existing stock to the holders thereof, on the 2d day of September next; that for the purpose of ascertaining the persons entitled to the same, the transfer books of the preferred stock will remain open till the 2d day of September next, inclusive, when they will be closed, and so remain till the 10th day of September following, after which the certificates of new stock will be ready for delivery.

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. O. BRYANT, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the Stonington Steamboat Company has been organized, and a portion of the stock of said Company has been reserved to be distributed among such of the stockholders of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company as may take their proportion of the increased capital of that Company allotted to them.

Parties wishing to avail themselves of this privilege will please make application to Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, on or before the 10th September, proximo, at which time said stock will be distributed, pro rata, among them. JAMES I. DAY, President.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY, Aug. 21, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the fifth installment of $10 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company is due on the second day of September next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 16, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER, 1867, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company, of Alabama, will be paid at the Chatham National Bank, New-York. L. OWEN, President.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Aug. 19, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 10-40 COUPONS, due Sept. 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

$50,000 WANTED ON BOND AND Mortgage on first-class new tenement property at 7 per cent. H. G. BROWN & CO., No. 104 Broadway, Basement.

$5,000 TO $100,000 WANTED ON bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. on first-class City and country property. H. G. BROWN & CO., No. 104 Broadway, basement.

FINANCIAL.

CALIFORNIA STOCKS AND BONDS.
SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY,
SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH,
SAN FRANCISCO GAS,
CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c., &c., &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

NASHVILLE (TENN.) CITY BONDS.
SIX PER CENT. ISSUED FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES.
KANSAS CITY BONDS &c., &c., FOR SALE.
All miscellaneous securities bought and sold on Commission. GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris.
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the RUSSELL FILE COMPANY for the election of (10) ten trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broad-st., on the 6th of September next, at 12 o'clock. By order of the President. J. B. PEABODY, Secretary pro tem.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst., at No. 122 Bowery.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
AUG. 10, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on Monday, the 2d day of September next.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., and reopened on the morning of Sept. 3.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1867.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—NOtice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, payable at the Company's office, MONDAY, Sept. 2. The transfer-books will be closed Friday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened Tuesday, Sept. 3. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds (with sinking fund) for sale by LYNDE L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 2.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, allowed on sums from $5 to $5,000.
Interest on new deposits commences Sept. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NEW MARBLE FIRE PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.
ALL DEPOSITS made on or before the FIRST OF ANY MONTH will draw interest from that date. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, free of tax. Open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., cor. of 14th-st.—*Six per cent. interest* paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, Pres't.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FROM THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER, for a gentleman, his wife, child and servant, rooms on the second floor, consisting of parlor, two bedrooms, bath and water-closet; private table; for good accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address, with particulars, M. M., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN THE COUNTRY.—A small family of three persons want a furnished house in the country, within fifty miles of this City, at from $50 to $75 per month. Address F., Box No. 2,214 Post-office, stating terms and location.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE OF JACOB SHARPE, NO. 24 PINE-ST.—Wanted to purchase, three and four-story houses: also furnished and unfurnished houses to let. Parties having the above please call. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WANTED—FOR CASH, $10,000 TO $12,000. A small house in Eighth, Ninth or Fifteenth Wards; also, one with stable. H. McKENNA, Real Estate Salesroom, No. 24 Duane-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BETWEEN 4th and 6th avs., and above 23d-st., until May 1: possession wanted about the 1st October; references given. Address J., Box No. 5,933 Post-office.

FIFTY UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTed for good tenants, by S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO BUY OR HIRE A GOOD HOUSE, on or near 5th-av. Address Box N, Box No. 1,667, New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A FAMILY CONsisting of gentleman, wife, three children and two servants: an entire second floor, with parlor and private table required; location between 4th and 6th avs. and above 23d-st.; possession wanted about Oct. 1; unexceptionable references required and given. Address, giving location, price and full particulars, J., Box No. 5,933 Post-office.

A FEW DESIRABLE AND RICHLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families; also single gentlemen at moderate rates. Reunion Hotel, 42d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. J. A. ROBINSON, proprietor.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO ladies can obtain board in a private family within one hour's sail from the City by steamboat every hour, and by car every five minutes; location on the Harlem River. Address T., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO RENT with board a suite of rooms elegantly furnished, on second-floor, to a first-class family; location 32d-st., near 5th-av.; references exchanged. Address M. L. C., Station G.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs. The entire second floor, elegantly furnished; unexceptional references given and required. Address W., Box No. 2112 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING—AT NO. 416 WEST 28TH-ST., NEAR 9th-av.; large front and back rooms for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen, with good board. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—FOR THE Winter, for a gentleman and lady or a small family. Apply at No. 163 Main-st., near Brick Church Station. References exchanged.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL.—SUITES OF rooms on second and third floors, with private table if desired, at 34 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AT NO. 119 9TH-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly; house and table first-class; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH FIRST-class board, for gentlemen and their wives, may be had at No. 194 West 14th-st.; also rooms for single gentlemen; satisfactory references exchanged.

NO. 133 WEST 41ST-ST.—HIGH STOOP brown-stone house; first-class board and rooms at moderate prices; references exchanged; dinner at 6.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER A CHOICE of elegant rooms, en suite or singly, with board at private table. Apply at No. 72 West 19th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS—On second and third floors, to let to gentlemen, without board, at No. 42 West 15th-st., near 5th-av.; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS on second floor, with board; also hall rooms for single gentlemen. No. 116 West 41st-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH OR without board: gentlemen preferred; at No. 134 6th-st., first house east from Broadway. Family private.

SEVERAL FINE SUITES NEWLY FURNISHED, and single rooms with first-class board at 29 West 28th-st. Best of references given and required.

ROOMS TO RENT—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 54 West 17th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—CERTIFICATE NO. 79 for 25 shares of the capital stock of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of the City of New-York, in the name of Abel H. Rogers, Trustee for Mechanics' Lodge No. 113, I. O. O. F. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, as application has been made to the Association for the issue of a new certificate in lieu of the one lost or mislaid. T. CLENDENEN, N. G., Mechanics' Lodge No. 113.

LOST—7 3-10s OF JUNE ISSUE: NOS. 144,373, 144,374, 144,375; $500 each. A suitable reward will be paid to any one returning the same to M. F. BRANTINGHAM, No. 33 Wall-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

D. M. SEAMAN,
AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 14 Pine-st.
Houses wanted, for sale and to let, furnished and unfurnished; also, property on the Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs. Eighth Ward, &c. Personal and prompt attention given to all business intrusted to my care.

FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE—Very eligibly situated in this City, with capital engine, belting, lathes, all complete; will be sold very low, to close a business. Full particulars with JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, NEAR 7th-av., first class three-story high stoop brown-stone house, 24x60 and 100: superior order; a bargain. With or without the new and elegant furniture.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

5TH-AV., MURRAY HILL—A SUPERIOR and elegantly furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 37x60, and extension and entry lot connecting, for sale at a low price; furniture if desired. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A BARGAIN—IF SOLD AT ONCE—A FIRST-class stone house, handsomely furnished, West 24th-st.; possession when desired. Address F. MARTIN, No. 89 Warren-st.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO. OFFER for sale a number of first-class and medium houses, varying in price from $10,000 to $100,000. Printed lists giving full particulars will be furnished on application at their office, No. 7 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$18,500 WILL BUY THE THREE-story and basement double house corner of 2d-place and Henry-st., Brooklyn; is 34 feet wide; lot, 34x133; built by days' work; in first-rate order and unoccupied; has all modern improvements; neighborhood first-class; has brick stable on rear of lot. To examine house, apply at No. 18 2d-place; for terms, to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 84 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 169 PRESIDENT-ST., BROOKlyn, a double house, 35 feet wide, three stories and basement; combining with substantial and elegant improvements and finish, a first-class neighborhood, all modern improvements and accessibility to cars and ferries. Unoccupied and open for inspection. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 84 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND sub-cellar brick house, No. 396 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn; house, 21¼ by 44 feet, with all the modern improvements; in perfect order; lot 21¼ by 100 feet; possession immediately, if desired. Inquire on the premises, or of C. W. CARY, corner Spruce and William sts., New-York. Price, $10,500.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE ELEgant new three-story brown-stone French roof dwelling, No. 131 President-st., near Clinton, in excellent order and replete with all the modern improvements. Price $17,000. Apply to CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—ON the Erie Railway, forty minutes, from Chambers-st., are now offered at moderate rates, the choice building plots of the Mount Rutherford Company; fine cars, frequent trains, low fare, fine views, high land, health and beauty all around. Maps, circulars, and all information may be had from JACOB SHARPE,
General Agent, No. 24 Pine-st.,
and agent for country property on Erie Railway.

ATTENTION!—ALL WANTING FARMS, fruit lands, village lots and water powers. For sale at Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J., 44 miles from New-York City, on railroad to Philadelphia; soil superior for all crops, country rolling, climate proverbially healthy; no fever and ague: water soft and pure; $25 per acre and upward; terms easy. For circulars, &c., address ROBT. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, N. Y., or V. S. HOLT, Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale at Bergen Point, situated on Newark Bay; two and a half-story Gothic house, containing 15 rooms, with every modern improvement; grounds comprise 6 acres, with a water front of 400 feet; fine shade, and a very great quantity and variety of fruit.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PLEASANT house of 10 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, 40x40, near Hackensack, N. J., with about 1½ acres of land; house and ground well arranged; healthy locality and pleasant surroundings; possession about 1st October; price, furnished, $10,000; unfurnished, $9,000. Apply to WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE of five acres, carriage-house, stables, &c., one hour from Wall-street in perfect order, gas, &c., 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, near the water, in Westchester County; price $25,000. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental National Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT BERGEN, N. J., HANDSOME RESIdence with 12 lots; also, country seats and farms for sale at Orange, Millburn, Summit, Chatham, Madison and Morristown. Prices, $3,600 to $30,000. CHARLES W. WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

A FINE FARM OF 75 ACRES FOR SALE on Central Railroad, of New-Jersey; faces the south and well adapted for fruit; large two-story frame house, in good order, and numerous outbuildings; price $5,625.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Jacob B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County; 24 acres with mansion and every improvement. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st., or J. J. HENRY, 14 Broad-st.

A WELL-LOCATED FARM OF 14 ACRES for sale at Scotch Plains; good buildings, fine stream of water, and abundance of fruit; price $4,500.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

TO LET.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.
No. 245; the second, third and fourth floors, 25x114¾ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors; hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

FOR LEASE—ALL THE CHARTER RIGHTS and franchises granted to the New-Orleans and Jackson and G. N. Railroad Company, for the construction and maintenance of a line of railroad from Canton, Miss., to the Tennessee River, (say 210 miles,) will be leased for a term of years. This important connection will shorten the distance between Washington and New-Orleans about twelve hours. About $500,000 have been expended, and about $200,000 of stock subscription is still to be collected. For particulars apply to the undersigned, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, between 10 and 11 A. M., for five days from date.
G. T. BEAUREGARD, President.
W. ALEX. GORDON, } Commissioners.
H. M. COWTHERS, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1867.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET FROM OCTOBER to April, furnished, a first-class brick house, with fine stable, horses, carriages, cow, &c., in complete order; house is large and roomy, with hot and cold water, furnace, and all the attributes of a comfortable home; will be let very low for six months to a good tenant; price $250 per month. Address, for particulars, D. M. B., Box No. 1,249 Post-office.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER—THE COUNTRY residence of the late Capt. W. A. Spencer, situated about a mile from Williams Bridge, on the Boston Post-road, consisting of a large dwelling-house, gardener's lodge and stable; the garden is large and tastefully laid out, and furnished with greenhouse. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON MURRAY Hill to let, and one of the most desirable locations in this City. The four-story brown-stone front house No. 135 East 36th-st., corner Lexington-av.; house and furniture in perfect order; rent $400 per month. Inquire on the premises, from 2 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER. THE BASEment, second, fifth and sixth floors of the new and substantial brick building, Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO RENT—FURNISHED. TO A PRIVATE family only, a desirable three-story house, on 21st-st., 24x60, with all improvements, and in perfect order, just painted throughout. Rent $400 per month. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE NO. 27 EAST 14th-st., two doors west of Union-square; a splendid location for business. Apply to W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, Nos. 473 or 838 Broadway. Will be let low to a good tenant.

TO LET—BROOKLYN, GENTEEL 3-STORY EXtension dwelling, with improvements; good order and neighborhood; fully furnished or without; immediate possession; also a cottage. Permits and keys, No. 337 Fulton-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT houses on Gramercy-square, 20th-st., in perfect order from cellar to garret; rent $450 per month.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY MODERN-STYLE private stable; four stalls, carriage-room, &c.; $600 per annum; possession immediately. Apply on premises, north side West 50th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

TO LET—PERMANENTLY OR UNTIL MAY, on Madison-av., with private table, four unfurnished rooms, on the second floor. Address, with name, D., Boyd's Express.

A BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY HOUSE to let, furnished; rent $300 per month to May 1, or $250 per month for one year. Apply on the premises, No. 380 West 33d-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON 18TH-st., near Irving-place; now ready for immediate occupation; to 1st May; rent $300 per month.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

DESK ROOM VERY LOW—IN HANDsome, light, airy offices, Nos. 6 and 7, No. 25 Chambers-st., between Broadway and Centre. THORNDIKE SAUNDERS.

TO LET—SECOND LOFT OF STORE NO. 633 Broadway, 25x100; can be advantageously divided, having capital light. Apply to JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

BREWERY WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER is desirous of buying or renting a brewery of small capacity, complete or only the building; location below 40th-st. Address T. P. WHEELER, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

FACTORY WANTED—ON LEASE, WITHIN 50 miles of New-York City, with 35 to 40 horse-power, steam or water. Address, for two days, with full particulars, H. C. MARTIN, Box No. 2,874, New-York Post-office.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—FINE SECONDhand fire-proof safes for sale cheap at No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

VASSAR COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
Commences its next year Sept. 19, 1867. The examinations of candidates for admission will begin on the 18th of September, and continue through the week.

As the Trustees have appropriated some of the most desirable rooms in the Professors' houses to the students, about fifty additional students can now be well accommodated. Early applicants will be admitted first if qualified.

Circulars, containing all information in regard to conditions of admission, courses of study, educational advantages, expenses, &c., may be had by applying to Mr. JAMES N. SCHOU, Registrar Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. JOHN H. RAYMOND, President.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
will reopen THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy Park, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 32 WEST 19TH-ST.,
will re-open on Monday, Sept. 23. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, N. Y.,
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
At No. 907 Broadway,
will reopen on
TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS JAUDON'S
English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 56 7th-av., will open THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Miss JAUDON will be at home after Sept. 3. Until then all letters addressed to Princeton, Mass., will receive prompt attention.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.
This English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal and proprietor.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'
English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 108 West 42d-st., New-York.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
Reopens Sept. 2. Address
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 20 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers. A very limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made by letter, or personally, at the above address.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, will commence its fifth year on WEDNESDAY, 25th September, with an ample corps of experienced teachers. The prospectus may be had at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 445 Broadway, New-York. Applications for admission may be made to SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, No. 14 Broad-st., or to HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 53 Park-place, New-York, or address the Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean, &c.

HARLEM COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—French and English school for young ladies and children, will open Sept. 17, 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A few boarders received in the family of the Principal, where the French language is constantly spoken.
E. FISTON, A. M., and Miss PICKERSGILL, Principals.

A RETIRED ELOCUTIONIST NOW IN his prime, who has had great success in breaking up obstinate habits of awkwardness of manner and ineffective utterance, and introducing in lieu thereof, in a moderately short time, impressive and powerful deliveries, will instruct a few pupils in oratory or Shakespearean reading. Teachers specially disciplined. Address, till Sept. 1, B. D. D., Box No. 24 Station A.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union.—A special school where individual instruction is given in civil and mechanical engineering. N. B.—Individual instruction in any branch of mathematics; also in book-keeping. Fall term begins Sept. 2
JOSEPH G. FOX, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks begins Aug. 15. Location beautiful and healthful: building elegant; rooms large and neatly furnished. Educational advantages in all departments of a high order; number of boarders limited to sixty. For rooms or circulars apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Jersey Shore, Wyoming County, Penn.—Thorough in instruction and homelike in all its arrangements. $200 per year. Reopens Sept. 4. Circulars of Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co., No. 3 Nassau-st.; or address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, reopens Sept. 16. Boarders admitted after the 1st. French, (the language of the school,) English, Spanish, German, Classics. Graduating course for surveying and business. Circulars—Broadway, Nos. 183, 913, drug-stores; 701, music-store.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 250 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Open day and evening.

ROSE HILL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR girls, from the age of 7 to 16 years; number limited to twelve. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mr. C. M. WHITE, Box No. 19, Danbury, Conn., or to W. H. BURR, No. 229 Fulton-st., New-York.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, with Commercial, Primary and French Departments. Prepares for college, business, West Point. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at University, Washington-square.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A very select classical and English school for twenty boys. The Fall term will commence Sept. 16. For circulars address S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS—A lady desires to receive into a pleasant home in Litchfield, Conn., a limited number of little girls; her aim being their mental, moral and physical culture. Address, for one week, W., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal Boarding School for twelve young ladies; winter term opens September 4.
REV. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., English, French, and classical boarding-school for boys reopens Sept. 11. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

MR. WILLIAMS WILL REOPEN HIS Boarding School at Hackensack, N. J., on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 686 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

NO. 261 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their English and French boarding and day school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 9. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 23 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 16.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av, and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING FRENCH

ROBERTSON'S INTRODUCTORY COURSE....	$1 50
ROBERTSON'S INTERMEDIATE COURSE....	1 75
ROBERTSON'S COMPLETE COURSE........	2 25
ROBERTSON'S KEY TO COMPLETE COURSE.	75

The ROBERTSONIAN SYSTEM of teaching living languages, so called from the name of its author, a celebrated teacher in Paris, has been acknowledged throughout Europe as superior to all others.

It combines the literal, interlinear translations of Hamilton, and the oral and written exercises of Manesca and Ollendorf, with a more thorough and critical analysis of the language than has been attempted by either. The text on which the volume is founded is an original and attractive narrative, presenting all the peculiar idioms of the French language, together with a complete vocabulary of the words most commonly occurring in familiar discourse.

The principles illustrated in this portion of the work are impressed on the mind of the pupil by constant repetition in a series of judicious oral and written exercises. The second part is devoted to a more profound analysis of the language, explaining in a collection of clear and simple rules, all the difficulties of French grammar and syntax. Prof. Robertson's method is strictly progressive. The pupil is lead on by easy and almost unconscious steps, from the rudiments of grammar to the most complicated forms of the language. The system combines great thoroughness with remarkable perspicuity.

Copies will be sent to teachers for examination, by mail, free of expense, on the receipt of one-half of the advertised price.

Also, ROBERTSON'S COMPLETE SPANISH COURSE, $2.
Published by GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD,
No. 411 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 MADISON-AVENUE,
will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A Select Family Boarding School.
* * * "This Institution has already taken a high stand for the safe, thorough, and accomplished education of its pupils." For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.
For catalogues containing fuller information address
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.
C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils limited to six.

PARKER ACADEMY,
A Family School for Boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Preparation for College, West Point, Naval School or Business. Address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.
Mr. Lewis may be seen at the Union Place Hotel till Aug. 28.

PRICES REDUCED.
LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 5.
For circulars, apply to C. F. GILMAN, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or the Principal, Rev. D. N. SMITH.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE was removed in April last from Yonkers, N. Y., to New-Canaan, Conn.—a farm of sixty acres having been provided for it in one of the most healthful localities of the country. The twenty-sixth semi-annual session commences on the 2d of September, when a prompt attendance of the members is requested. For circulars, address as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING-school for ten young ladies will be opened, Sept. 19, AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. A thorough course of instruction will be combined with the comforts of a home, at moderate prices. A French lady, an experienced teacher, will reside in the family. Location pleasant, healthy and convenient to railroad depot and telegraph office. For circulars address Mrs. M. D. HALL. All trains stop at this station.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

CASTLERIDGE SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y., an English and French Boarding-school for young ladies. The Fall Term of this institution will reopen the first MONDAY in September. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

HAUTE RIVE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—French and English School for young ladies: delightfully situated, and combining thorough instruction with the advantages of a Christian home, will reopen Sept. 17, 1867. For circulars or admission address Mrs. C. W. HORTON, Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Offering a complete English course; most competent instruction in painting, drawing, music, ancient and modern languages. Opens Sept. 11. Send for catalogue.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A SUPErior institution for advanced students; none admitted under 14 years of age; advantages of a regular College and a Christian home united; expenses very moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School up town for boys aged from 6 to 12, conducted by a lady, assisted by Professors. References, Bishop Potter and others. Circulars at ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED number of young ladies, three miles from New-York. Term begins Sept. 2. Apply for particulars to Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD, Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, opens Sept. 3.—Boys of all ages fitted for business or College, or for West Point. For circulars containing list of patrons, to all of whom reference is made, address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1½ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.
MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 12, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 92 West 49th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOREGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 16. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MISS A. ZABR'S GERMAN, ENGLISH and French Day and Boarding-school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 2. For particulars inquire at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17. The classes in Painting and Drawing will be taught by Prof. W. F. de Haas. A few pupils desiring to give special attention to these branches will be received.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
THE CLASS for little boys connected with this school will reopen at No. 68 West 11th-st., same date.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The next session commences
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.
The department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments.
Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
The Principal may be consulted at the Metropolitan Hotel on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28, 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
Instruction in Mining, Engineering, Metallurgy, Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, &c.
Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for degree of Engineer of Mines, Oct. 3. For catalogues and requirements for admission apply to C. F. CHANDLER,
Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 24 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS M. TARDIVEL'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

MRS. ARTOIS'
English and French School for young ladies, No 131 West 36th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
For circulars address as above.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE—Washington Heights—Reopens Sept. 16. Boarders admitted after the 1st. French the language of the school. English, Spanish, German, classics. Graduating courses for surveying and business. Circulars at Nos. 183 and 913 Broadway, (drug-stores,) and No. 701, (music-store.)

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to
A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

MRS. H. SIMONS RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 10. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

A GOOD HANDWRITING GUARANTEED to all, old and young, in ten lessons of an hour each, at No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square. Call for circulars. Book-keeping taught day and evening.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,339 New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOYS PREPARED for business or for college, in the most thorough manner, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

ORANGE PRIORY—A HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, opens Sept. 9. For circulars address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR boys will open Sept. 17, at No. 923 Broadway.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

TEACHERS.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.
A gentleman of unquestionable character and ability is wanted to teach instrumental and vocal music in the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary." Salary $1,000. The Principal may be consulted at the Metropolitan Hotel, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28, 29 and 30. CHARLES F. DOWD, Principal.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER of good position desires proposals (from liberal parties) to take the charge of the English branch of a young lady's education. Address LADY TEACHER, Bible House, New-York.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED RESIDENT lady teacher of English and Latin; a resident French lady, (Protestant preferred;) a French Professor—two hours per week, from 11 to 12 A. M. Address, with references, SCHOOL, Station G.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, a teacher for drawing and higher English, who can sing common devotional music. Address, giving references. TEACHER, Box No. 1,156, Middletown, Conn.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES a situation in a school or family, to teach the English branches; best of reference given. Address Miss O. A., Utica, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, young girls, housekeepers, &c., City or country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl in a genteel private family to assist in chamberwork and washing, and make herself generally useful. Call at No. 42 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear of private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of all kinds; has excellent City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 308 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl to do general housework; best of reference. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Christie, between Bowery and Christie-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; wishes to go to Europe; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 123 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged English woman as first-class cook; is a thoroughly competent cook for a private family or hotel, or first-class restaurant in City or country. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH WOman, as cook in a private family; understands her business in every branch; best of City reference; would go to the country if desired. Call at No. 400 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 430 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av. near 25th-st., for a large number of competent servants, Protestant, and others; cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERMAID and waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; does general housework; washes and irons well; wages $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; boning, larding, &c.; has best of testimonials from former employers. Apply at BEBELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman; is a thorough good cook, wash and ironer; City or country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or would take care of a baby; is willing to go to the country. Call at No. 305 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches thoroughly; the best of reference. Call for two days at 108 3d-av., fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Call or address INDUSTRY, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant woman, a situation as housekeeper; a comfortable home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 631 Hudson-st., near Jane.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as infant's nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; has excellent City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family or hotel; good reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT as good plain cook and assist in washing and ironing, or would go as first-class laundress. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl in a private family, or cook, washer and ironer in a boarding-house; best of City reference. Call at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Inquire of Mrs. Savage, at No. 115 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting and mangling; eight years' reference from last place, 89 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOman as cook. Call for two days at No. 308 3d-av., near 25th-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN around a gentleman's place, by a very respectable Englishman; is single, of middle age and Protestant principles; understands the care of horses, driving, milking cow, trimming walks, &c.; can do plain gardening; is willing to do anything in or out; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman or coachman and groom by a Protestant young man; has the best City reference for honesty, temperance and capability; drives light; understands the business in all its branches; City or country. Address WILLIAM K. R., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man (no family) who understands his business in all its branches, greenhouse, grapery hot and cold, and stove plants, and the general management of a gentleman's place. Address B. T., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A LANDSCAPE GARDENER, who has had charge of large estates, cemeteries, &c., laying out grounds, draining and reclaiming waste lands, woods, &c., to the best advantage, a situation; first-class references. Address ATTENTION, L. G., Quarantine Post-office, Staten Island, for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A YOUNG MAN and his wife; the man as groom and coachman; can work in a garden and milk cows; the wife as plain cook; can wash and iron; understands the care of milk and butter; the best of references given; country preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man with small family; understands his business in all its branches; has over 25 years' experience in this country; the best reference can be given. Address W. D., No. 878 Broadway, Mr. Bridgeman, florist.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, SOber man as coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; can furnish the best of reference; willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for two days, J. F., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man who thoroughly understands all branches of the business, viz.: hot and cold graperies, green-house laying out and making of new places; has been many years in the country; can give the best of references. Address M. W., Box No. 193 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION in the country, who is thoroughly accustomed to the care of horses, driving and plain gardening; a good milker, and no objections to be useful. Address B. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has good City references. Address J. N., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN WHO is fully competent as coachman and gardener; understands his business; has good reference, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address JAMES, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A private family, by a thoroughly competent man, with first-class City references from present employer. Address WAITER, No. 460 6th-av., northeast corner of 28th-st., in the hardware-store.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and gardener; willing to make himself generally useful; can come well recommended; is sober and steady. Address P. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and gardener, with three years' reference from former employer; can milk; fully understands the care of a gentleman's place; will work for moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 121 Nassau-st., Room 13, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a man who understands his business in both branches, and laying out of new places; is middle-aged; will make himself useful: best of reference. Address M. H., Box 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; left his last place on account of his employer selling out; best City and country reference. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style; is a good driver; good reference given. Address W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man just disengaged, a situation in a gentleman's family as coachman or groom to fast horses; perfectly understands his business, and will be highly recommended. Address for two days, P. C., 265 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a thoroughly experienced man; will give the best of City reference from last employer's for honesty and sobriety. Address for two days J. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY MAN as coachman and gardener; can milk and make himself useful about the house; can give good reference. Address COACHMAN, No. 63 West Washington.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, single, as coachman; understands his business; is willing and obliging; best of reference. Address J. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; has the best of City references; would also do general work; is willing and obliging. Address P. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GARDENER WHO UNDERstands his business, wishes a situation; thoroughly capable; married; no family; good reference. Address W. G., Box No. 207 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY A single, Protestant young man; City or country; best City reference. Address W. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

ALL WANTING CLERKS, SALESMEN, porters, watchmen, coachmen, grooms, bar-tenders, waiters, footmen, and every description of male help supplied, free of charge. HEALY, No. 534 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH FIRST-class reference and good experience, a situation as book-keeper or assistant. Address till Sept. 1, W. J. P., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

GOOD LIVE AGENTS WANTED IN every town for the best selling book ever published. Agents can make from $10 to $25 a day as a permanent business. Extra liberal inducements given. For full particulars address B. W. HITCHCOCK,
Publisher, No. 14 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD ADdress to canvass in this City and Brooklyn for chromo-lithographic portraits of
EMINENT MEN OF AMERICA.
Apply to LYON & CO., No. 277 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH FOUR TEAMS, to cart iron ore a distance of two miles from the mine to the railroad station; location on Harlem Railroad, some fifty miles from New-York; steady work for three or four months. Apply to BUSSING, CROCKER & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st.

WANTED—WELL-RECOMMENDED SERvants immediately, at good wages, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers and houseworkers. Apply at CARPENTER'S Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY ACquainted with the boot and shoe jobbing business, capable of taking charge of stock, getting up bills, &c., can obtain a situation by calling at No. 19 Murray-st.
HENRY G. BELL & CO.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO TAKE charge of two children and make herself useful; family at present in the country. Apply, this day, at No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 65, third floor, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

TO LITHOGRAPHERS.—WANTED, THREE or four lithographic stones, about forty inches long. Address, with weight, size and price, H., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED with the hardware business. Address, stating age and reference, HAMILTON, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CROCKERY SALESMAN AT NO. 50 Dey-st.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Are closing out the entire balance of
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
IRISH PILLOW LINENS,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted.

R. H. MACY.
RIBBONS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
KID GLOVES, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

EITHER STORE—20,000 YARDS SPLENDID YARD WIDE MUSLINS ONLY 12½c. 20,000 YARDS ALMOST LIKE WAMSUTTAS, 18c. AUCTION LOTS POORER GOODS, 6c., 8c., and 10c. Buy Muslins of us and save 6c. and 8c. a yard. IMMENSE LOTS AUCTION DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c., at half price. GOOD GINGHAMS, 10c. ALL 12½c. PRINTS 8c. FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st., and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 739 BROADway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, waists, aprons, spencers, &c., &c.; new style of sun bonnets, gored skirts, &c., &c.; ladies' ready-made undergarments; large stock of embroidered yokes; initials and monograms embroidered to order for handkerchiefs and bed clothes; stamping and stamped goods wholesale and retail.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, LACES, EMbroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, small wares, Corsets, Skirts and fancy goods. New goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do it WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River at noon on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Rates of Passage—First cabin $110; steerage $30, currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY...Aug. 28
CITY OF ANTWERP......SATURDAY...Aug. 31
CITY OF BOSTON......SATURDAY...Sept. 7
ETNA......WEDNESDAY...Sept. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY...Sept. 14

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
MANHATTAN......WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
MINNESOTA......WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations on these being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE......LEMARIE......SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, Oct. 5
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS,
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:

From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin......$170 | Steerage......$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

LONDON AND BREST.

The elegant British iron steamship,
WILLIAM PENN,
3,000 tons burden,
EDWIN BILLINGE, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 M.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:

First Cabin	$110
Second Cabin	75
Steerage	30

Railroad tickets to Paris and excursion tickets, available for six months, at reduced rates.
For passage, apply to ROBT. N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
ERIN, HALL......SATURDAY, Aug. 31
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS......SATURDAY, Sept. 7
VIRGINIA, PROWSE......SATURDAY, Sept. 14
HELVETIA, THOMPSON......SATURDAY, Sept. 21
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 14.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
FULTON......C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO......H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON......C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO......H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Nov. 23
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS......$120
SECOND-CLASS......70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with
CITY OF CORK......Sept. 7
KANGAROO......Oct. 5
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK......WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
KANGAROO......WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30
From Pier No. 45 North River.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.
TARIFA......Saturday, Aug. 24
PALMYRA......Wednesday, Aug. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin......$80 Gold.
Steerage......$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
The BALTIC will follow on Sept. 28.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

NEW AND DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A 1 iron steamship CLEOPATRA, WM. DONALD, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 17th August, from Pier No. 8 North River.
For freight or passage apply to CHRISTIAN BROS., No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st.
To be followed by the steamer ACHILLES, WM. RICHES, Commander.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUG. 31—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
SEPT. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer, Sept. 21, will connect closely with steamer CHINA from San Francisco, Oct. 14, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. ELISHA HOWES, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on FRIDAY, Aug. 30, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer AMERICA, Capt. E. WAKEMAN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from MONDAY A. M. until FRIDAY, 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The well-known and popular side-wheel steamships of the above line will sail regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, G. W. PALMER, Master, Aug. 29.
MORRO CASTLE, GREENE, Master, Sept. 5.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to GEO B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The fine steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 29.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 5.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 29,
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Sept. 5,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. For Charleston, the Florida ports, and the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3 P. M.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. WASHINGTON will follow Sept. 7.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 28, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE.
WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 39	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	6 75	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 28, 12½ P. M.	Wednesday, 28, 4 P. M.
Thursday, 29, 7 A. M.	Thursday, 29, 3 P. M.
Friday, 30, 7½ A. M.	Friday, 30, 4 P. M.
Saturday, 31, 9 A. M.	Saturday, 31, 7 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 1, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 1.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 27...12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27...3½ P. M.
Wed'sday, Aug. 28...3 P. M.	Wed'sday, Aug. 28...7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 29...3 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29...7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30...3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30...7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31...3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31...7 A. M.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
The Narraganset Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BENJ. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. BENJ. M. SIMMONS, are now running on Long Island Sound, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled. State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office on the Pier. Also, tickets sold at the principal offices of Wescott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 4th-av. and 26th-st.; Hudson River Railroad, 9th-av. and 29th-st., and in Brooklyn, No. 289 Washington-st., City Hall-square. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from the residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

THE STEAMER HELEN FOR SHREWSBURY.
Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Saturday, will leave at 12 o'clock M., until further notice.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8¾ A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., (Saturdays only,) Farmingdale, train stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hempstead, Jerusalem and Farmingdale, on which day the Greenport Express will not stop at stations between Hunter's Point and Farmingdale.
3:20 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.
To take effect Saturday, 17th. P. WHITE, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.
Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867.
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Sussex R. R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M., at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS.—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of August: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M.

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON

Tuesday, 27th, at 1 P. M.	Friday, 30th, at 10 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th, 1½ P. M.	Saturday, 31st, at 10 A. M.
Thursday, 29th, at 1 P. M.	

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MOTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.
Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.

GREAT REDUCTION.—NOTICE TO OWNERS AND MASTERS OF STEAMERS.—The Robinson Patent Lock-up Safety Valve is now being sold below manufacturer's prices. Those wishing to purchase will please call at No. 260 West-st.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
CONDEMNED STORES, PROVISION, CLOTHING, &c.,
at auction, by order of Chief of Bureau of Provision and Clothing.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., a large quantity of Provision, Clothing, small stores, &c., consisting in part as follows:

PROVISION.

7,877 lbs. bread.	49 lbs. tea.
489 bbls. beef.	18,737 lbs. coffee.
338 bbls. pork.	27,770 lbs. butter.
25 bbls. flour.	195 lbs. desiccated potatoes.
8,318 lbs. rice.	
14,092 lbs. dried apples.	884 gallons beans.
51,735 lbs. pickles.	16,940 lbs. cabbage in curry.
12,468 lbs. sugar.	

CLOTHING.

45 pea jackets.	474 blue flannel over shirts.
270 round jackets.	661 blue flannel under shirts.
114 blue flannel jumpers.	381 blue flannel drawers.
153 cloth trowsers.	288 yards satinet.
122 satinet trowsers.	153 yards flannel.
10 canvas duck trowsers.	18 yards sheeting.
48 sheeting frocks.	237 yards canvas duck.
12 yards nankeen.	212 pairs calf shoes.
31 mattresses.	268 pairs kip shoes.
99 blankets.	49 pairs boots.
70 cloth caps.	38 pairs socks.
12 silk handkerchiefs.	25 pairs mittens.
79 seamless coats.	152 pairs pilot cl'th trowsers
538 yards pilot cloth.	6 straw hats.
2,420 yards blue cloth.	

SMALL STORES.

1,899 lbs. tobacco.	534 lbs. sewing silk.
424 lbs. soap.	514 lbs. thread.
6,901 bottles mustard.	11,300 bottles pepper.

Also, a quantity of buttons, ribbon, tape, brushes, &c.

CONTINGENT.
1,000 lbs. candles, lot scales, weights, measures, &c.
GEORGE F. CUTTER, Paymaster, U. S. N.

LARGE SALE OF NEW MATERIAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1867.
By direction of the Quartermaster-General a large lot of new Quartermaster's stores and horse medicines will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Lieut.-Col. James M. Moore, Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, Sept. 2, commencing at 10 A. M., consisting in part of

108 lbs. ingot copper.	90 coal oil lamps.
575 coal oil burners.	5,000 table legs.
4,000 tin cups.	17,444 lbs. asst. iron nuts.
2,500 lbs. iron wire.	7,481 lbs. iron and copper rivets.
658 lbs. R. R. and other spikes.	14,648 handles, axe, pick, plane, &c.
103 carpenters', &c., clamps.	110 wagon saddletrees.
7,679 lbs. oil-tanned leather.	210 wrenches, Government pattern.
846 lbs. sole leather.	
2,483 lbs. oakum.	9 gang saws.
177 lbs. Mica.	244 yds. paper muslin.
216 lbs. packing hemp.	1,382 feet linen hose.
271 spools W. and B. thread.	200 feet gutta percha tubing.
8,100 feet coil chain.	

ALSO,

130 lbs. aloes.	39 lbs. iodide potassa.
100 lbs. calomel.	300 lbs. sulphate copper.
100 lbs. sugar lead.	100 lbs. alum.
546 lbs. sulphur.	362 lbs. glauber salts.
100 lbs. tartar emetic.	100 lbs. epsom salts.
75 lbs. corrosive sublimate.	100 lbs. nitrate potassa.
	56 lbs. cream tartar.

447 lbs. oils juniper, spike, amber, wintergreen, British, croton, hemlock, &c., &c.; 473 lbs. tinctures, lobelia, ginger, iodine, myrrh, hemlock, &c.; red precipitate, spatulas, prescription scales, syringes, ointment, do. jars, &c., &c.
Catalogues of sale can be had upon application.
Terms: cash, in Government funds.
By order of Gen. C. H. TOMPKINS, Depot Quartermaster.
JAMES M. MOORE, Brevet Lieut.-Col., Q. M. in charge.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 15, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 907 North Main-st., St. Louis, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of army clothing and equipage:

72,000	Great Coats (Footmen's.)
58,000	Great Coats (Horsemen's.)
80,000	Uniform Hats.
50,000	Ostrich Feathers.
50,000	Hat Cords and Tassels (Blue.)
50,000	Forage Caps.
3,111	Uniform Frock Coats.
45,000	Uniform Jackets.
8,451	Veteran Reserve Jackets.
328	Knit Jackets.
18,680	Lined Sack Coats.
66,212	Unlined Sack Coats.
7,000	Overalls.
6,060	Stable Frocks.
83,425	Knit Shirts.
6,945	Knit Drawers.
20,000	Leather Neck-stocks.
1,000	Worsted Sashes.
282	pairs Boots.
16,653	pairs Bootees.
12,880	pairs Trousers, (Footmen's.)
15,800	pairs Trousers, (Horsemen's.)
50,000	Haversacks.
50,000	Knapsacks.
25,000	Rubber Blankets.
63,500	Woolen Blankets.
20,000	Pickaxes.
15,400	Pickax Handles.

These articles are all new and offer great inducements to dealers throughout the country.
A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place.
Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.
TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited. By order of the Quartermaster-General,
JOHN F. RODGERS, Captain and Military Storekeeper.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY J. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, at 11 o'clock, within the store, 64 half chests fresh Lisbon lemons, 19 chest fresh Naples lemons, landing ex *City of Antwerp*, from Liverpool.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN, FRONTING ON THE EAST RIVER, TOGETHER WITH BULKHEAD, PIERS AND WATER RIGHTS, SITUATE BETWEEN WALL AND FULTON-ST. FERRIES.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction to the highest bidder, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Aug. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., the following described real estate, viz.:
FIRST.—The stores known as "Robert's Wall-street Stores," A, B, C, D, the lot being 234 feet front on the river, with an average depth from the bulkhead of 207 feet to Furman-st., together with the bulkhead and water right in front thereof.
SECOND.—The store known as "Robert's Wall-street Store," E, the lot having a front on the river of 106 feet and 240 feet deep to Furman-st., with the pier in front thereof, 71x250 feet.
THIRD.—The lease of the adjoining stores known as "Robert's Wall-street Stores," F, G, H, I, J, with the two piers in front thereof.
FOURTH.—The lease of the stores Nos. 60 and 62 Atlantic Dock.
FIFTH.—The lease of the office on the second floor of No. 105 Front-st., New-York.
The property can be seen by applying on the premises, and maps, with full information, can be had at the office of Messrs. Robert & Co., No. 105 Front-st., or at the auctioneer's office.
The tools and implements will be sold at the Wall-st. stores on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 21, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtd28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtoja31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29

AUCTION SALES.

FIFTY-THIRD AUCTION SALE.
75,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL.
ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1867.
The DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-street, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, at 12 o'clock noon.
SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS of fresh-mined coal, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September, 1867.
Also, at the same time and place,
TEN THOUSAND TONS,
deliverable at Washington, N. J.
Terms—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.
NOTICE.—The Board of Audit, created for the adjustment of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to Jan. 1, 1867, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, do hereby appoint WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, 1867, at No. 19 Chatham-st., in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, where and when the said Board will proceed with the hearing in Open Board of the matter of such claims.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

BOARD OF AUDIT.
NOTICE.—The Board of Audit, created for the adjustment of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to Jan. 1, 1867, against the County of New-York, do hereby appoint WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, 1867, at No. 19 Chatham-st., in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, where and when the said Board will proceed with the hearing in open board of the matters of such claims.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, July 27, 1867.
TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Secretary of State, in the place of Francis C. Barlow.
A Comptroller, in the place of Thomas Hillhouse.
A Treasurer in the place of Joseph Howland.
An Attorney-General, in the place of John H. Martindale.
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of J. Platt Goodsell.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Franklin A. Alberger.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David P. Forrest.
A Judge of the Court of Appeals in the place of Henry E. Davies.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of William H. Leonard, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, five Senators, for the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Twenty-one members of Assembly.
A Sheriff in the place of John Kelly.
A County Clerk in the place of William C. Conner.
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Edmund L. Hearne.
Two Supervisors, in the place of John Brice and Orison Blunt.
One Supervisor, in the place of Joseph B. Taylor, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Alexander Shaler.
A District-Attorney, in the place of A. Oakey Hall.
A Justice of Court of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady.
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of John M. Barbour and Claudius L. Monell.
Three Coroners in the place of William C. Gover, John Wildey, and Robert Gamble.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Yours respectfully,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, City and County of New-York, } ss.
I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1867.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
Newspapers not officially authorized to publish this notice will not receive pay for its insertion.—Chap. 480, Laws of 1860.

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For building sewer in 1st-av., between 74th and 79th sts., with branches.
2d. For building sewers in Monroe and Henry sts., between Pike and Rutgers sts., and Henry-st., between Catharine and Market sts.
3d. For building sewers in Houston-st., between Thompson and Laurens sts., and Commerce, between Barrow and Bedford sts.; Cornelia-st., between Bleecker and 4th-sts.; Leroy-st., between St. Luke's-place and Bedford-st.; Hudson and Greenwich sts., between West 10th and Hammond sts.; Bleecker-st., between Hammond and Bank sts.
4th. For building receiving basins and culverts at northwest corner of 1st-av. and 45th-st.; northwest corner of 8th-av. and 54th-st.; southeast corner of Broadway and 59th-st.; northwest corner of 7th-av. and 32d-st., and southeast corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st.
5th. For flagging the southwest corner of 27th-st. and 2d-av.
6th. For setting curb and gutter and flagging 92d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1st. The west side of 1st-av. and both sides of 2d-av., from 74th to 79th sts.; also all the lots on all the blocks lying between 73th and 78th sts. and the 1st and 2d avs.; also both sides of 78th-st., from 1st to 3d avs.; also the east side of 3d-av. from 77th to 79th sts.
2d. Both sides of Henry-st. between Pike and Rutgers sts. and between Catharine and Market sts.; also both sides of Monroe-st. between Pike and Rutgers sts.
3d. Both sides of Houston-st. between Thompson and Laurens; also both sides of Commerce-st. between Barrow and Bedford sts.; also both sides of Cornelia-st. between Bleecker and 4th sts.; also both sides of Leroy-st. between St. Luke's-place and Bedford-st.; also both sides of Hudson-st. between West 10th and Hammond sts.; also both sides of Greenwich-st. between Hammond and Perry sts.; also both sides of Bleecker-st. between Hammond and Bank sts.
4th. The north side of 45th-st. between 1st and 2d avs.; also the north side of 54th-st. and the south side of 55th-st. between 8th and 9th avs., and the west side of 8th-av. between 54th and 55th sts.; also the south side of 59th-st. and the east side of Broadway, to the extent of half the block from the southeast corner of Broadway and 59th-st.; also the west side of 7th-av. between 32d and 33d sts.; also the south side of 32d-st. between 7th and 8th avs.
5th. Four lots on westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 27th-st.
6th. Both sides of 92d-st., from 1st to 2d avs.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, Aug. 23, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1867.
ON THE PETITION OF HENRY WATERMAN, of Hudson, New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 15th day of November, 1853, and reissued the 9th day of July, 1867, for an improvement in Safety-valves for Locomotive Engines for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 15th day of November, 1867, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 28th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed, by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE.—GREVE BROTHERS, UPholstery—first class work at greatly reduced prices. No. 389 Bowery, near 4th-st. All goods warranted.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—BETTER and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
MR. G. L. FOX,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3½, EVENING AT 8,
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3.	Waltz—"Kroll's Ball-Klaenge"	Lumbye
4.	Grand Selection—"Faust" No. 2	Gounod
5.	Overture—"Rienzi"	Wagner
6.	Romance—Solo for Violoncello	Goltermann
	Mr. RUDOLPH HENNIG.	
7.	Polka Mazurka—"Libelle"	Strauss
	Polka—"Leichtes Blut"	Strauss
8.	Finale II.—"Don Giovanni"	Mozart
9.	Fantasie—"Visions in a Dream"	Lumbye
	THE SOLO FOR ZITHER BY MR. GERB'L.	
10.	Reverie for orchestra	Vieuxtemps
11.	Waltz—"Fantasiebilder"	Strauss
12.	Polka—"Anvil"	Parlow

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AS THE GREATEST TRIUMPH IN
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In order to accommodate the patrons of the French Theatre during Mrs. Lander's engagement, arrangements have been made for omnibuses to run every five minutes from the corner of Union-square and Broadway to the theatre, from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M., free of charge.

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Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
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SONGS, DANCES and SCENES ENCORED.
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Incidental to the piece a scene of stirring and diversified interest representing
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The piece will be presented with appropriate scenery and appointments, and the parts will be sustained by the principal members of Mr.
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Box office open WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28.

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THE BLACK CROOK
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
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THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH
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Marston's great new scene,
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Seats secured six days in advance.

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Lessee and Manager......Mr. C. H. GARLAND
GRAND OPENING
FOR FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1867,
of the justly celebrated
BURLESQUE AND VAUDEVILLE COMPANY,
Comprising the following named dramatic artists:
Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN,
Miss MILLIE SACKETT, Mrs. LEFFINGWELL,
Miss LENA EDWIN, Miss MARY MADDERN,
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A full and efficient orchestra under the direction of Mons. NAPOLEON GILLES.
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Fifth and positively last week in New-York of Fulton and Maeder's great sensational Drama of
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A most exciting, interesting and powerful drama.
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Nightly witnessed by large and delighted audiences.
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The greatest success of the season.
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Ruins of Yarborough Tower by moonlight.
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MONDAY, Sept. 2—EDWIN FORREST.

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(Formerly Edward Mollenhauer's Musical Conservatory) No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1867.
The best professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution will be available to all.
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For full particulars see circulars.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, } Musical
A. F. LEJEAL, } Directors.
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.
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MORTON & PRINCE, Managers.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE BOND ROBBERY.

Examination Before Justice Hogan Yesterday in the Case of Dan. Noble—Startling and Explicit Affidavit of the Wife of One of the Alleged Thieves—Testimony of the Insurance Company's Agent.

The adjourned examination in the case of DAN. NOBLE, arrested on a charge of complicity in the Royal Insurance bond robbery, was continued yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice HOGAN. The magistrate took his seat at 10 o'clock, when the following affidavits were offered in behalf of the prosecution, and duly received by the magistrate:

Anthony Bleecker McDonald, being duly sworn, says, that he is the agent of the Royal Insurance Company, a British company doing business in the City of New-York and elsewhere; deponent further says that on the 10th day of December, 1866, the said Royal Insurance Company owned and had in their possession, and this deponent as its agent, the several bonds and securities enumerated in the schedule hereunto annexed, which were of great value, to wit, of the value of $200,000 and upward; that on the said last-mentioned day the said bonds were contained in a tin box in the office of said Company, in the said City of New-York, under deponent's charge, and on that day were secretly and feloniously stolen and carried away from the office of said Company, and that, as deponent is informed and believes, the same were so stolen and carried away by James N. Griffin, Frank Knapp and Daniel Noble; that of the property so taken some have been recovered, to wit, $24,000 of registered stock and 5,600 of the five per cent. bonds; the securities so obtained being embraced in a circle, and that the remainder of said bonds and securities, or the greater portion of them, as deponent is informed and believes, were in the possession of the said Daniel Noble at Elmira, in the County of Chemung and State of New-York.

Mary Ann Griffin, being duly sworn, says that she is the wife of James W. Griffin, formerly of Boston, now residing in Canada. In the month of December last deponent was boarding with her husband at the house of Daniel Noble, No. 119 Mercer-street, in the City of New-York; on the afternoon of the day of Dec. 10, 1866, deponent was informed by her husband something had occurred which made it necessary for him to leave New-York and go to Canada, and that he left New-York the same evening; deponent subsequently joined her husband in Canada, and was informed by him that on the 10th day of December last her said husband Griffin and one Frank Knapp and Daniel Noble had been engaged in stealing a box of bonds from the Royal Insurance Company, in New-York; that the box had been taken by Knapp and Griffin and handed to Noble who was waiting outside the door, and who has kept the custody of said bonds ever since, with the exception of certain ones which have been surrendered and handed over to the other parties; that deponent has had two interviews with said Noble in New-York and in Elmira, and that in one of said interviews the subject has been the said bonds stolen from the said Royal Insurance Company; that on the occasion of deponent's second visit, deponent was informed by the wife of said Noble whom deponent saw at said Noble's house, that she had in her possession and on her person the said bonds, and that in consequence she was unable to go out of the house, and on the same occasion said Noble's wife raised her dress and showed to the deponent a bag or pocket, which she carried on her person under her dress, and which she said contained the said bonds; that two weeks ago Saturday last deponent had an interview with said Noble at Elmira on the subject of said bonds, in the course of which deponent asked of said Noble, on the part of her husband, to return to her one of the said bonds which deponent's husband had sent to said Noble for sale, and which said Noble had not sold; and that said Noble replied that the same was not then by him, and that he would either bring it or send it to her said husband; deponent further says that he, the said Noble, has been the custodian of the said bonds ever since the same were stolen, as deponent has been frequently informed by her husband.

Counsel for the prosecution next proceeded to examine the complainant in the case, Mr. A. B. McDONALD, who described the particulars of the robbery. It appears that the front office is occupied by clerks, and the rear one by the agent; in the latter stands a safe near the partition on the opposite side of the front door. There is a chimney between the safe and the back window, and the sliding door is about the middle of the safe, projecting about three feet from the wall. These doors are usually open during business hours, in order that the books may be reached. On the 10th of December last he received a business call from two strangers about 11 o'clock A. M., when they stated that they wished to effect an insurance on their lives, and had been recommended to the office. The agent was sitting at his desk at the back window, having his face toward the west side of the room, his right hand toward the window, and his back toward the wall. Considerable conversation ensued between Mr. McDONALD and the strangers about the business spoken of, during which one of the persons approached the entrance to the front room, and at the same time the other took a seat at his right hand by the window, Mr. McDONALD occupying a revolving chair. The man who conversed with him asked how much money he would have to pay for the proposed insurance policy, and the agent procured a book and again seated himself, turning round toward the man, and at the same time the other man walked in from the front office, and almost immediately after both left the agent's office together. Mr. McDONALD took no notice of the dress or appearance of these men, not having any occasion to do so.

Before the 10th of December the Royal Insurance Company was possessed of United States bonds and securities, which were kept in a tin box belonging to the Company, which was of the ordinary size of bank money boxes, having lettering upon its lid and was secured by a case lock. Mr. McDONALD last saw this box on the morning of the 10th of December, it being usually kept in the vaults of the Merchants' Bank, and was brought to the office of the Company at each meeting of the Committee of Direction. There was to be a meeting at 12 o'clock on the day of the robbery, (Dec. 10,) and there had been some new securities purchased, which the agent wished to exhibit to the Committee; so he sent Mr. BENNETT, his confidential clerk, to the bank and obtained the box. This box was not opened on the morning of the 10th of December, though it had been opened during the week previous, when it contained the securities specified in the published list. The key was always in the possession of the agent, and there was no duplicate. Mr. McDONALD saw his clerk bring the box into the office, and the agent placed it in the vault on the floor and closed the inner door. He next looked for the box about fifteen minutes after the strangers left the office, he having to look for a book in the vault. While these men were in the office the sliding doors were open, the outer door of the safe being in one leaf, of thirty or thirty-six inches in width, the hinges being toward the sliding door, the outer door of the safe being open and a space of about eight or ten inches between the hinges of the vault and the partition, on which the door slid. In the front office there were desks in the west and east walls, with the clerks' backs towards each other, with a table in the middle of the room. The space occupied by the clerks was closed in by a semi-circular desk running across the room, and leaving a space between that room and the sliding-door, into which place the door leading from the hall opened, and that desk also closed in the safe or vault which was in the front office. There was no clerk ordinarily placed so that he looked into the rear office. At the regular quarterly meeting of the directors, on the 3d of December, the contents of the box were examined and the securities found all right. The agent was also authorized to purchase additional securities, which were purchased and placed in the box after that date. Mr. McDONALD saw the strangers who had visited him since the loss of the box at the City of Montreal, Canada, at the office of the Chief of Police, they having been arrested on a charge of having committed the robbery, when they gave their names as FRANK KNAPP and JAMES GRIFFIN, he seeing them two or three times. The sum of $75,000 had been recovered in March last, through a person attempting to negotiate the bonds, the stock recovered being the registered stock of 1881. The attempt to detain the men arrested in Canada could not be perfected under the Extradition Treaty, and the prisoners were discharged on the criminal charge.

On cross-examination Mr. McDONALD prepared a rough diagram of the offices occupied by the Company, and testified in substance as follows: All of these bonds and securities were in the box on the 3d of December, except $75,000 registered stock; there was on that day $160,300 of securities in the box, and I claim that there was stolen $235,300; the securities have been accumulating several years; the sixty $1,000 6 per cent. coupon bonds of 1874 have been held for several years; two of them belonged to a clerk, Mr. Yatman; the series of Seven-thirty bonds were pledged as collateral security for a loan of $10,000 made in gold to Kirtland & Von Sachse; I do not know who owned them; the Company have since paid the full market value of those bonds; they returned the gold, and the Company paid the market value of the bonds; there was no coercion about it; the six per cents of 1881, $1,000 each, and also the six per cents of 1881, $500 each, were acquired as collateral security for a loan in July or August, 1866, by Messrs. George C. Collins & Co., to secure a loan of $20,000 in gold; don't know who owned those bonds; that transaction remains open; the United States coupon bonds, five per cent. Ten-forties, sixth series, $8,000, did not belong to the Company; they belonged to the St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, for which I was Treasurer; the Seven-thirty bonds, second series, belonged to the same institution; the whole of the bonds on the list could have been passed at the time they were taken; don't know which of them might have been passed for money; they might have been sold for money; the bonds were advertised on the list and made payable to those who advertised them, Norry and Sherman, committee, and not indorsed; recently I discovered that I was mistaken; I requested the Secretary of the Treasury to make the bonds payable to the committee; was under the belief that they had been so returned to me until recently; a gentleman in my behalf since ascertained that the bonds were made payable to the committee "or bearer;" the Secretary of the Treasury since informed me by letter that no bonds had been issued payable to him except the 7.30 bonds; the fact that they were payable to him was not entered in my book; my belief was that the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury returning the bonds was in the box at the time the bonds were taken; have no positive knowledge that I was wrong when I advertised the bonds, no other than that received from the Secretary of the Treasury on the 10th of December, 1866; all these securities could have been transferred in the regular course of business without alteration; received the $75,000 returned from John Tierney at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue; no person was present; it was a public house or hotel; it was in a private parlor, second story, on the corner of the street; met him by appointment corner of Bank and Hudson streets; said he would have to go further, and got in the car; had appointed to meet him then on the 1st; this was on Saturday, 25th of March or the 23d of March at 3 o'clock; was not out of sight till I got to the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue; we then went diagonally across the street to the northeast corner and returned in a few minutes when we met parties who had the bonds; said they were not there, but supposed they were in the neighborhood, and he went up to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, where he met the parties in a wagon who had the bonds; did not see him meet the persons because he disappeared around the southwest corner of Eighth-avenue; there is a house there, but did not notice him go in, and did not see the wagon; he told me that the parties who had the bonds were to drive out there and meet him; the bonds were exposed, and no alteration in appearance; they were not soiled or folded, as if carried about the person; did not see that they were altered; Mr. Forney came to my office on that day; saw him before at my office; he introduced himself; did not know that he was coming to return bonds before he came; a short time before I had requested the surveyors of the Company to address a note to Mr. Dan. Noble, asking him to call at the office of Edmund Therry; he informed me that two had called when he was out, one of whom he supposed was Mr. Noble, who left word that he (Mr. Noble) would be at his house, in Mercer street, before dark; Mr. Therry went there and had a private interview with him about the return of the bonds; a few days afterwards John Tierney called; Mr. Therry is still in the city; had several interviews with Tierney, who said he was a friend of Knapp and Griffin; he went to Canada to see if he could make arrangements for the return of the bonds; think he went there more than once; saw him three or four times in all; Knapp and Griffin were arrested about the 18th or 19th of December, and were discharged about the 25th of March; the civil proceedings were discontinued after the return of a portion of the bonds; the Judge decided that they should be discharged and the company appealed from the decision, but withdrew the appeal when the $75,000 of the bonds were returned. Think Jack Tierney had been to Canada twice before he told me what kind of stock should be given up; made no other arrangement with him than that the appeal should be withdrawn; they are still in Canada, though they came as far as Albany with Jack Tierney; don't know whether the Company intend to prosecute them if they come here; have no understanding with them that would stand in the way of their prosecution if they came within the bounds of this State; had no communication with them except what occurred between counsel as to their being witnesses in this case; the subject of making them State's evidence was spoken of in December by the detectives; don't know of any understanding as to their being State's evidence; dont know that there was any such arrangement; at the time of Mrs. Griffin's affidavit I gave Jack Tierney's counsel a note stating that in the recovery of the bonds their possession were not to be used as evidence against him; he was to get one per cent. on what he recovered; did not understand that Tierney was going to receive the bonds from the thieves; said he had difficulty in making the registration; paid him $700 by a check payable to my order, and indorsed by me; I gave it when I got the bonds; passed my word to him that he would not be arrested with the bonds in his possession; he wished me to give him the power of an attorney to make a negotiation for the return of the bonds; he said there were parties in this City interested in the bonds; I agreed to give him at first at the rate of one per cent.; think he named $2,000 for returning $200,000; never consulted with the District-Attorney about this matter; consulted with private counsel; don't know that he is to be a witness against Mr. Noble; have seen him since the payment of the money; saw him about May 25 at my office; after the payment of the $7 50 he called in about four weeks; know of no arrangement now by which the detectives or Mr. Griffin are to receive any reward; the Company are to pay some of the expenses of the parties in Canada; saw Mrs. Griffin under the name of Mrs. Williams at the Metropolitan Hotel; was with her an hour; saw her again at the Coleman House two weeks after; she swore to her deposition at the Tombs Police Court; one of the solicitors of the Company was with her; she expressed a moral obligation to have the bonds returned; there is no understanding that Mr. Griffin is not to be prosecuted; no inducements have been held out to her; she put it on the ground of a moral obligation; did not threaten her or say the Judge would send for her; Capt. Young was present on the occasion, and she knew him; she did not ask any explanation why he was present; informed the detectives that she was in town; he did not put her any questions that I remember; heard nothing said about her husband becoming State's evidence; went to see her last week at the Coleman House, with the counsel of the Company, Sunday or Wednesday of last week; don't know whether the Company propose to pay her expenses.

After a recess of half an hour, the cross-examination was resumed as follows:

I saw Mrs. Griffin at the Metropolitan Hotel, in company with our counsel; the interview lasted about half an hour; no inducement was held out to her, and no attempt made to work upon her fears; heard the solicitor mention one or two parties who may be called as witnesses; heard the detectives say that Mr. Noble was connected with the robbery, though before Mrs. Griffin's deposition they had not sufficient evidence to convict him; was not under the impression that there was not sufficient to convict.

Q.—Have you not an impression that the expenses of other witnesses, besides those of Mrs. Griffin, are to be borne by your company in your way? A.—My impression is that in all cases the expenses of all witnesses are paid, and likewise the witnesses in this case will be paid their expenses; the solicitors are only authorized to pay the necessary expenses and disbursements in this case.

Q.—Do you consider that bringing witnesses to the City and boarding them at first-class hotels at the expense of the Company, and indemnifying them against all expense of being here, constitutes necessary expenses? A.—So far as I know there was no unnecessary [expenses in bringing witnesses here; I went to the office between nine and ten o'clock; there had been two or three persons in the office prior to the entrance of the strangers; I know one was a clergyman; (council remarked that clergymen were not considered above taking a pocket-book;) the clergyman came in before the bonds arrived from bank; no person entered the office between the hour that I put the bonds in the vault and the hour that the strangers entered; I am certain that I put the bonds in the safe; I am not certain that there were not two keys, but they were in my possession; I kept them in my pocket-book.

Q.—Can you swear positively that on this intermediate occasion, between the 3d and 10th of December, that any amount of the securities was in this box that were there on the 3d? A.—On the 3d of December I placed the securities in the box after the meeting, and on this intermediate occasion the papers looked all right.

Q.—Will you designate any one security mentioned in the published list, that was in the box on this intermediate occasion? A.—I did not take them out and examine them, so that I cannot designate any particular one that was in the box.

Q.—Did you examine that box before you put it in the safe on the 10th of December? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you swear to the contents of the box on that day? A.—I did not open the box, and of course I cannot swear; there were two clerks in the outer office when the two men were with me; people were not obliged to speak to a clerk before entering my office; Mr. Bennett was in the front office when these men were there; I am not positive as to the name of the man who walked about the room; considerable conversation occurred while they were together, and it is my impression that the man who was walking about took the box; they were separated a part of the time, and were also together; when the interview closed the one at the window got up and met the one who was walking in the middle of the room; neither of them had the box when they left me; they were there about fifteen or twenty minutes.

Q.—Did you observe anything suspicious in the actions of the walking stranger. A.—I saw nothing; the hall door was closed by a spring and weight.

Q. Did you see this person near that door. A.—Yes, he stood by the desk by the door; they both spoke about insurance; my attention was diverted from the safe for a few minutes, and this was when one of the men took a seat near me; they were ordinarily dressed, as business men, and stated that they were commercial travellers; they inquired the different modes of insurance; there is a bar in the safe door, but I think it was not crossed; the doors are easily opened, and I opened them afterward without making a noise; I was struck with the idea that they had been opened since I was at the safe; I have seen a box brought from Elmira; it was not the one stolen; I have not seen anything else brought from NOBLE's house; I did not offer Mr. TIERNEY $40,000 or $50,000 for the return of the bonds; it was understood that the Company would pay a recompense for the return of the bonds; I know nothing of any reward having been paid, or to be paid, to detectives for their recovery; TIERNEY said he was a gambler and lived in the country; I did not receive a telegram, but learned from Capt. YOUNG that the men had been arrested, and I started for Montreal on the 17th of December; I pointed the prisoners out in the office of the Chief of the Montreal Police; there were not any other prisoners in the room; I knew that they were there before I entered; Capt. YOUNG entered with me.

Redirect—I was first informed that either Knapp or Griffin had been in this State after their arrest in Camden somewhere about the 1st of August inst.; I had no previous knowledge or information or suspicion; I do not remember that there was a special agreement that the detectives were to watch these parties; my impression was that they would keep an eye on them; they were discharged on arrest for extradition on the 19th of December, when they could not be returned, as the treaty did not cover larceny.

After some further cross-examination of an unimportant nature, the case was adjourned until this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball—Unions, of Morrisania vs. Eckfords, of Williamsburgh.

The first game of a series between these first-class organizations was played yesterday on the grounds of the Eckfords, and resulted in favor of the Unions after a close and highly-exciting contest of nine innings. The Eckfords brought out some new players in this game, and their introduction so altered the positions of the older members, as to disarrange, in all but two cases, the original places of the nine. The Unions were on hand in full strength, and they needed to be, for the Eckfords were bent on wresting the trophy from them. It was not till the sixth inning had been reached that the ex-champions got fairly into play at the bat, and, as will be seen by the score below, they punished PABOR's pitching for ten runs, assisted, however, in good part by wild throws and muffed work in the field. The Unions, who had not thought of permitting the Eckfords to do anything like this with them, now knew a hard road had to be traveled over, and they heroically went at it, succeeding too, by some fine hitting, in scoreing six runs. This altered the complexion of affairs, though the lead was still on the part of the Brooklynites, and before they could be disposed of three more runs were added to their score. In right good earnest did the Unions try to level these odds, which was accomplished, the game being brought down to a tie, with an inning in favor of the Eckfords, in which the latter again took the lead. The play on both sides was charming from this till the last man was put out, which was consummated in a very critical period, the Eckfords having only two to get to tie, while the second and third bases were each occupied by players, and that famous batsman SWANDEL, with his willow, as striker. But the victory was not to be theirs, and SWANDEL fell a victim at first base. The batting of AKIN, AUSTIN and BIRDSALL, was of the tallest kind, while GOLDIE and MARTIN made a home run each by long hits to the centre field, the former's strike being a "tickler." SWANDEL's play behind was most effective, and proves him to be fit for any position. Appended is the score:

UNION.	Outs.	Runs.	ECKFORD.	Outs.	Runs.
Goldie, l. f.	4	3	Kline, r. f.	2	3
Martin, 2d b.	2	5	Swandel, c.	5	2
Pabor, p	5	1	Regan, c. f	6	1
Austin, c. f	1	5	Fesler, l. f.	2	4
Akin, s. s	1	4	Nelson, s. s	2	4
Birdsall, c	2	1	Malone, p	4	1
Ketchum, 3d b	5	1	Patterson, 2d b	2	3
Beels, r. f	5	1	Allison, 1st b	2	3
Smith, 1st b	2	4	Coleman, 3d b	2	2
Total	27	25	Total	27	23

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Union	0	2	2	0	3	3	6	4	5—25
Eckford	1	0	4	2	0	10	3	2	1—23

Out on bases—Union, 13; Eckford, 14.
Run out—SWANDEL, 1.
Fly-catches—Union, 9; Eckford, 11.
Out on fouls—Union, 2; Eckford, 5.
Left on bases—Union, 8; Eckford, 7.
Home runs—MARTIN, 1; GOLDIE 1.
Passed balls—SWANDEL, 5; BIRDSALL, 3; BEELS, 2.
Bases on called balls—Eckford, 3.
Umpire—Mr. MILLS, of the Atlantic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. LUSH and SIMONSON.
Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

Base Ball at Norwalk, Conn.

The return game between the Sans Souci and Washington Clubs of Norwalk came off on Friday last upon the grounds of the former. The Sans Soucis scored 25 runs and their opponents. The playing throughout was good, and at times quite equal to that of more experienced Clubs. The attendance was large, and the interest intense. Mr. GRUMAN, of Liberty Club, of Norwalk, acted as umpire.

Cricket—New-York vs. Boston.

Yesterday the match between the Boston and New-York first elevens was brought to a conclusion. The New-Yorkers only made 16 runs in their second inning, leaving Boston 13 to get to win. They obtained the number required by the loss of two wickets. New-York lost by eight wickets. The following is the full score of the game:

NEW-YORK.

First Inning.	Runs.	Second Inning.	Runs.
Jarvis, b. E. Eastwood	0	Absent	0
Bullis, c. Haigh, b. A. Eastwood	9	c. Lancy, b. E. Eastwood	1
McCulloch, run out	7	c. Haigh, b. E. Eastwood	1
Byron, c. M. Sullivan, b. E. Eastwood	0	run out	0
Lee, c. A. Eastwood, b. E. Eastwood	12	b. E. Eastwood	8
Rogerson, b. A. Eastwood	0	run out	0
Higham, c. Lancy, b. E. Eastwood	11	h. w., b. A. Eastwood	2
Kerr, b. E. Eastwood	5	not out	2
Dempsey, b. A. Eastwood	7	c. Want, b. A. Eastwood	0
Jenkins, st. Haigh, b. E. Eastwood	2	b. A. Eastwood	0
Moore, not out	3	b. A. Eastwood	2
Bye, 1; leg byes, 3	4		
Total	60	Total	16

BOSTON.

First Inning.	Runs.	Second Inning.	Runs.
E. Eastwood, b. Lee	7	not out	3
Cashman, run out	21		
A. Eastwood, b. Lee	0	b. Rogerson	8
Hammond, c. Moore, b. Rogerson	5	not out	1
Haigh, b. Rogerson	6		
Crossland, b. Rogerson	3		
Want, l. b. w., b. Lee	3		
M. Sullivan, c. Rogerson, b. Lee	2		
P. Sullivan, b. Rogerson	8		
Lumb, b. Rogerson	6		
Lancy, not out	3	l. b. w., b. Rogerson	0
Byes, 9; l. b., 1: wides, 2	12	Leg bye, 1	1
Total	64	Total	13

Umpires—Messrs. COLLAMORE and TYLER.
Scorers—Messrs. BULL and KIDDER.

To-day the Boston and St. George second eleven will play a match at the St. George ground, Hoboken, at 11:30 A. M.

Important to Cattle Drovers and Butchers—No Cattle to be Driven or Slaughtered Below Forty-second-street.

The following important General Order was issued last evening by Superintendent KENNEDY, relative to the driving and slaughtering of cattle, both of which are prohibited below Forty-second-street. The provisions of this order greatly interest the butchers and drovers, and are as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1867.

GENERAL ORDER No. 509.—The Metropolitan Board of Health, having, on July 11, 1867, completed the revision of the "Code of Sanitary Ordinances" governing the Metropolitan Health District, and thereby modified Section 43 so as to read, in part, as follows:

"That on and after the 15th day of June, 1867, neither the slaughtering nor the driving of cattle shall be permitted or conducted at any place in the City of New-York south of Forty-second-street; nor shall the slaughtering of cattle be conducted at any place in the City of New-York north of said street, nor at any place in the City of Brooklyn without a special written permit from this Board."

And a portion of the 38th section of said code, reading as follows;

"The word 'cattle' shall be held to include all animals, except birds, fowl and fish, of which any part of the body is used as food."

Therefore, it is made unlawful to drive any oxen, bulls, cows, calves, sheep or hogs along or through any of the avenues, streets or lanes in the City of New-York, southwardly of Forty-second-street, either during the day or night.

It is likewise made unlawful to slaughter any of the animals enumerated at any place in the City of New-York south of Forty-second-street, under any circumstances whatever.

In case any such animals are brought to any wharf or ferry-landing in the City of New-York south of Forty-second-street, it is made your duty to prevent the same from being landed to be driven through the streets within your precinct; but, on the contrary, you must require them to be taken away in the same manner in which they were brought to the City.

In the portion of the City of New-York north of Forty-second-street, and in the City of Brooklyn, where the slaughtering of cattle is allowed to be done, no such slaughtering can take place unless the special written permission of the Board of Health shall have been first obtained therefor.

No officer of the Board of Health, nor of the Police force, is authorized to grant permits to violate any of the requirements of these ordinances.

You will, therefore, see that each of these several clauses are strictly enforced within your precinct; and that no violator is permitted to escape arrest and punishment.

The streets and avenues north of Forty-second-street, in the City of New-York, indicated in General Order No. 500, as the routes through which cattle, sheep, pigs and swine may be driven, pursuant to Chapter 700, of the Laws of 1867, will remain the route in that portion of the City, and during the same hours therein stated.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

The St. John Oarsmen.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In speaking of the St. John men, in your article on boating, which appeared in Monday morning's issue, you have been misinformed on several points, and in justice to them, as well as to the public generally, the correct facts of the case should be stated. Your paper states that "the New-Brunswick crew is picked from twelve men, who form two six-oared crews at St. John. These men are kept at this work during all the time that the weather will permit them to be on the water. In the Winter their patrons find them work, and from May to October they are put to work for the Club, which pays each man $2 50 per day, in gold. They have to submit to the strictest discipline under experienced trainers and a physician." Now, Sir, the men who are to row at the coming race at Springfield belong to no regularly organized club; nor has there been a boat club in St. John for a number of years, till this Spring, when a Club was formed for the express purpose of sending a crew to take part in the "International Regatta" at Paris, of which crew none of the men about to row are members. Neither these men nor any other of our oarsmen are dependant on their patrons for support, but look to the labor of their own hands entirely for maintenance. As for "the strictest discipline under experienced trainers and a physician," our oarsmen are their own trainers, and very seldom go into training until a short time before the race, as is the case with those who are about to row, who have only been training for the last ten days in a borrowed boat, the one in which they are to row not having yet seen its native element.

The above facts will be corroborated by any one acquainted with the oarsmen or boating interests of St. John.

It is pretty generally known by this time that the famous "Paris crew" are not to row in this match, and should the Messrs. WARD win they cannot consider themselves "champions of the world" till they have met and vanquished the men who have added fresh laurels to their brows by the victory gained at Paris.

ST. JOHN.

The Yellow Fever in Galveston—Appeal to the Citizens of New-York.

At a meeting of the undersigned, citizens of Galveston, held at the Metropolitan Hotel Monday evening, to take into consideration the best means to be adopted for the purpose of raising funds to be sent to the Howard Association at Galveston, Texas, HORACE CONE, Esq., was called to the chair, and W. M. BAKER, Esq., appointed Secretary. After a general discussion of the subject under consideration, the following memorial to the citizens of New-York was agreed upon:

To the Citizens of New-York:

There is great suffering in the City of Galveston. That scourge of the South, yellow fever, has already made awful ravages among the citizens of the coast towns of Texas, and in Galveston its type has been most malignant and fatal. There are thousands who have never before resided in the South, who are liable to be prostrated with the disease, and hundreds who now languish upon beds of sickness, having already been stricken down. Money is necessary to alleviate suffering and prevent death. The Howard Association have exhausted the funds already subscribed, and are anxiously awaiting assistance from those who are yet willing to contribute. The epidemic has not and is not abating; and we earnestly invoke the pecuniary aid of the citizens of the great business emporium of the country.

The Howard Association of Galveston is composed of some of the first citizens of that city, and was organized more than twenty years ago. Its members have devoted themselves during the whole of that time to the alleviation of the suffering citizens, and at this particular time are sadly in want of funds to carry out the philanthropic objects of the Association. There cannot be any reasonable hope that the disease now prevailing in Galveston will entirely abate before the middle or end of November, and whatever may be contributed by the citizens of New-York to the Howard Association will be faithfully expended for the purposes for which it is given.

J. H. McMahon, J. L. McKeen, H. Blum, W. P. Quigg, H. Rosenberg, S. R. Smith, J. Woodyard, W. M. Baker, Geo. Schrader, N. Arnold, M. Arnold, F. Haeff, S. Cohn, A. Greenleard, F. Burkhardt, V. Baullard, Frank Lubbock, Frank Bell, A. Kory, Myer & Kahn, G. Blum, Horace Cone, B. R. Davis and others.

The following houses are authorized to receive subscriptions for the Howard Association, and to see them properly forwarded:

Spofford, Tileston & Co., Norton, Slaughter & Co., C. H. Mallory & Co., Josiah Macy's Sons, George E. Biddle & Co., Gardner, Bacon & Co., Williams & Guion.

The following donations have already been received: W. B. Isham, $100; M. A. Hoppock & Co., Norton, Slaughter & Co., each $100, through Mr. W. C. McMahand; Vibbard, Fiske & Co., $50; "W.," New-York, $10. Total, $360.

Internal Revenue Returns in the Thirty-second, Fourth and Fifth Districts.

THE following tabular statements show the Internal Revenue returns in the Thirty-second, Fourth and Fifth Districts for the year ending June 30, 1867:

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

In this district, during the last three months of 1862, when the Internal Revenue Law first went into effect, the receipts were only $285,004 47. In 1863 they amounted to $1,389,881 82, and in 1864 to $4,873,907 73. During 1865 the receipts increased to $10,299,871 59. During the year ending June 30, 1866, the receipts were $11,086,445 88, and during the year ending June 30, 1867, they were $9,659,351 16.

Recapitulation.

1866.		1867.	
July	$669,560 54	January	$627,517 55
August	1,494,872 36	February	384,987 95
September	1,114,713 33	March	801,245 39
October	1,054,731 39	April	554,775 62
November	956,488 27	May	681,675 10
December	712,356 39	June	606,427 27

Total amount collected for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867 .... $9,659,351 16

Distilled Spirits and Tobacco.

The following amounts were collected on distilled spirits and tobacco in the Thirty-second District:

	Distilled Spirits.	Tobacco.
July, 1866	69,901 90	119,439 35
August, 1866	128,443 18	118,671 50
September, 1866	310,113 82	123,822 90
October, 1866	412,114 96	123,500 35
November, 1866	113,871 92	159,591 92
December, 1866	119,098 20	134,347 45
January, 1867	49,177 34	96,300 96
February, 1867	70,567 12	74,782 51
March, 1867	72,783 16	168,034 41
April, 1867	66,204 38	112,934 35
May, 1867	65,872 38	117,768 39
June, 1867	51,336 92	122,399 57
Total	$1,529,485 25	$1,471,593 66

FOURTH DISTRICT.

During the last three months of 1862, when the Internal Revenue Law first went into operation, the receipts in this district amounted to only $167,808 64; in 1863 to $2,169,138 58; in 1864, to $4,020,762 14; and in 1865 to $8,466,158 50. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, the collections amounted to $8,855,859 52, and for the year ending June 30, 1867, to $5,763,002.

Recapitulation.

Manufactures and Production	$3,772,476 44
Gross Receipts	88,009 37
Wholesale Dealers' Sales	1,061,598 64
Special Taxes	333,821 18
Income	398,197 73
Legacies and Successions	45,315 32
Carriages, Watches and Plate	4,966 46
Bank Circulation and Deposits	27,151 16
Passports	40 00
Penalties and Forfeitures	31,425 70
Grand total	$5,763,002 00

FIFTH DISTRICT.

The collections in this district during the last three months of 1862, were $103,540 14; in 1863, $508,987 30; in 1864, $1,057,017 21; and in 1865, $1,827,380 63. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, the collections amounted to $916,567 85; and during the year ending June 30, 1867, to $1,643,512 28.

Recapitulation.

Manufactures and Productions	$1,114,211 34
Gross Receipts	46,829 69
Sales	10,084 29
Special Taxes	144,191 48
Income	281,948 54
Legacies and Successions	5,694 09
Carriages, Watches and Plate	6,354 11
Bank Circulation and Deposits	11,287 60
Slaughtered Animals	586 90
Penalties	22,324 24
Total	$1,643,512 28

The Metropolitan Revenue Board.

The following seizures of distilleries and whisky have been made by the officers of the Metropolitan Revenue Board since our last report:

The rectifying establishment of V. A. RYAN, No. 314 East Fifty-fifth-street, for violation of section 26 of the Revenue Act of July 13, 1866, and for removing whisky detained by revenue officers.

Fifteen barrels of spirits found at the rectifying establishment of Mr. FRENDBECK, No. 347 West Thirty-seventh-street. The barrels bore no name of the distiller.

The rectifying establishment of V. A. RYAN, No. 48 Broadway, for receiving fifty barrels of spirits. Detained by officers and removed.

Fifteen barrels of whisky, found in front of S. N. PIKE's rectifying establishment, West Fourteenth-street. Detained on suspicion.

The store and fixtures of H. B. BREWSTER, No. 164 Fulton-street. Seized on suspicion.

The distillery of BENJ. DREVICK, No. 563 West Forty-seventh-street.

The distillery of FRANCIS TROTTER, Fifty-ninth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, for removing spirits without making any entries on the books.

Diamond Cut Diamond—Arrest of a Suburban Burglar—A Singular Case.

About the 15th inst. two persons appeared in Kingston, N. Y., and became acquainted with the fast men of that town, when they disbursed considerable funds in the procurement of liquid refreshments. After a few days of such enjoyment, this hopeful pair threw off the mask, and expressed a desire to effect a burglary, where rich plunder would reward the risk and danger. The person to whom this scheme was broached was also informed by them that no doubt the safe in the office of the American Express Company would yield a handsome "pot," and they agreed to give him a share in the proceeds of a burglary provided he helped. At the same time that he consented the Kingstonian gave information of the plot to the sheriff, when every preparation was made, and a man who sleeps in the office of the Express Company was introduced, who received an offer of half the proceeds of the robbery on condition that he should be out of the way. Through him the burglars obtained an impression of the safe key, but the Sheriff afterward decided that the burglars should not have been permitted to take the impression, and they be made to return it. Accordingly, the man informed them that they must return the key and break the safe open, remarking, "you can easily open it, and it will serve to throw suspicion away from me." The burglars returned the key at once, when the Kingston men innocently believed that no second key would be made. The night of the 20th inst. was fixed upon for the burglary, and that afternoon all of the money packages were removed from the safe by the agent, who substituted two bogus packages representing over $60,000. The envelopes in reality containing almanacs and waste paper, and after dark the Sheriff placed his posse in ambush. The gang arrived at midnight and entered the building unnoticed by the officers, though the signal agreed upon—waiving a handkerchief—was given by the express employe. Suffice it to say the burglars had a duplicate key, and so gained easy possession of the bogus deposits, when they compelled the expressman to go with them for a short distance, and so escaped arrest. A reward of $3,000 was offered by the authorities, and last night Detectives RADFORD and KELSO succeeded in arresting GEORGE ROBERTS, whom they profess to have run to earth in the most approved fashion, and will produce sufficient evidence to warrant his committal for trial. The prisoner is now at Police Headquarters.

Fire in Broad-street—Loss $40,000—A Fireman Killed.

At 10:30 o'clock last night Officer NEALIS, of the First Precinct, discovered flames progressing on one of the upper floors of the five story brick building, No. 108 Broad-street, on the corner of Water street, occupied by THOMAS & BENHAM, commission dealers in flour, butter, eggs, &c. The alarm was at once given, and the firemen responded with alacrity, but before they could check the flames the two upper floors and the roof were seriously damaged by fire, and the remainder of the building flooded with water. After continuous effort for over two hours the firemen succeeded in obtaining the mastery, and as we go to press the flames are extinguished. Messrs. THOMAS & BENHAM sustain a loss on stock of about $25,000, probably covered by insurance. The building is damaged to the extent of $15,000; name of owner and insurance at present unknown. Messrs. ROBERSON & CROOKS, commission merchants, occupy office room on the second floor and also sustain considerable loss by water and smoke. No. 17 Water-st., occupied by JACKSON & RILEY, commission merchants, is also slightly damaged by water, three or four streams having been carried up on the roof to play upon the burning building.

During the earlier stages of the fire MILES L. SOWERBY, a member of Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, was almost instantly killed by a fall from the roof of No. 108 Broad-street into an area or opening in rear of the building. Death was the result of concussion, the deceased having fallen a distance of sixty-five feet. This is the same place that fireman SICOTT, of Engine Company No. 4, was killed during the Winter of 1865-6. Mr. SOWERBY was not married, a native of New-York City and 28 years of age. He was formerly a member of the Volunteer Department, and a deserving one of the present.

Board of Excise.

The Board of Excise met at noon yesterday; President SCHULTZ in the chair. Thirty-four cases of alleged violation of the Excise Law made up the trial calendar for the day, but only twenty of these were passed upon in a seven hour's session. The licenses of the following-named persons were revoked: Caspar Dittmann, No. 218 First-avenue; Adolphus Shultman, No. 284 Broome-street; Chas. Brown, No. 176 Christopher-street; August Meinken, No. 613 Water-street; Patrick Conway, No. 212 Monroe-street.

Commissioner MANIERRE reported that he had just received $240 from Justice JOHNSON, of Gravesend, that sum being the proceeds of fines of $30 each against eight Coney Island liquor-dealers, arrested on Sunday last for violation of the Excise Law.

The Board adjourned to meet again on Thursday next.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

LARCENY OF COATS.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, CUTHINELL WELSH and GEORGE THOMPSON, were arrested on Monday and arraigned before the magistrate yesterday morning, on a charge of having stolen several coats from the store of CASPER JACOBS, No. 293 Third-avenue. The complainant stated that the accused entered his store under pretense of purchasing some goods, but retired without doing so. The coats were missed soon after their departure, and Mr. JACOBS succeeded in overtaking the prisoners, when they dropped their plunder and attempted to escape, THOMPSON alone succeeding, though he was soon after arrested. All three were fully committed for trial.

SHOPLIFTERS.

JAMES LAWRENCE was arrested yesterday by Officer WOLF, in the store of Messrs. HOYT & WHEELER, of No. 114 Church-street, he having been detected in the act of stealing sixty pocket-handkerchiefs from the premises. When arraigned before the magistrate, the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

MARGARET BURNS, an Irish woman, who was arrested on Monday by Officer LAMOREUX, on a charge of stealing forty-five yards of French poplin, valued at $56, from the retail store of A. T. STEWART & Co., corner of Tenth-street and Broadway, was yesterday arraigned before the Court, and locked up for trial at the General Sessions, she having confessed her guilt.

BURGLARY.

DENNIS FAY, keeper of a junk-shop, was arraigned before the magistrate on a charge of effecting a burglarious entrance into the storage warehouse of Messrs. SAWYER, WALLACE & Co., No. 17 Albany street, by forcing an iron shutter on the cellar door, when a bale of cotton valued at $150 was carried off. The prisoner had confessed to JOHN BUTLER, of No. 191 Washington-street, that he had taken some goods from the warehouse, but he was taken away by his wife before BUTLER could ascertain anything further. Traces of cotton were visible in an area leading to the premises occupied by the prisoner, but no trace could be found of the missing bale. DENNIS was held for examination.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

JAMES LOFTUS and JAMES GRIFFIN quarreled in a basement in Ann-street, near Nassau, when LOFTUS seized a piece of plank and struck GRIFFIN across the nose, inflicting a serious wound. LOFTUS was arrested and locked up for examination. GRIFFIN is now under the care of a physician at his residence.

HELD BY THE CORONER.

GEORGE HAMMER, of No. 158 Greenwich-street, was brought before the magistrate yesterday by Roundsman McKELVY, on a charge of discharging a pistol from the window of his residence on Monday evening, causing a probably fatal wound in the head of CATHARINE LYONS, as already reported. As the case was deemed out of the jurisdiction of the Court, the prisoner was taken before Coroner GOVER, who committed him to the Tombs to await the result of the injuries sustained by Miss LYONS. The sufferer is still alive at the New-York Hospital, though she cannot recover. HAMMER states that he took the pistol from his trunk for the purpose of removing the caps, when the hammer slipped through his fingers and the weapon was discharged.

A NOVEL LARCENY.

Detective DE VOY, of the Astor House, arrested EDWARD MOORE, residing in Sands-street, Brooklyn, and who states that he was formerly a broker, on a charge of larceny. When arraigned before the magistrate the detective stated that he saw the prisoner tear down the steamboat and railroad bills and posters, which had been left at the hotel, and further that the accused visited all of the principal hotels and restaurants twice each day, and so collected a large amount of waste paper, which he sold to the rag and old paper dealers. MOORE was temporarily committed.

"HELD BY A THREAD."

THOS. RUSSELL, of No. 88 Chambers-street, caused the arrest of EDDIE BILLAK, of No. 44 Essex-street, on a charge of having called upon him on the 29th of last May, and represented that he had been sent by L. BIMSHEIMER & Co., for ninety dozen spools of cotton thread, which were delivered to him. As no such authority had been given, the accused was fully committed for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

ARTFULLY DONE.

Yesterday afternoon a man named, or rather giving the name of, JAMES WILLIAMS, 48 years of age, and claiming to be a resident of New-Jersey, visited the establishment of WILLIAM SCHAUS, No. 749 Broadway, and resorting to the threadbare tactics of the profession, industriously looked at and priced various pictures and frames, but endeavored at the same time to put his time to valuable use by secreting under his coat a porcelain picture of exquisite workmanship and valued at $50. His movement was, however, observed, and Officer FARRARI, of the Fifteenth Precinct, called in, who arrested him. The prisoner was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

IN QUESTIONABLE SHAPE.

Officer JUMEN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, yesterday paid a visit to the office of A. A. KELLY & Co., on the second floor of No. 691 Broadway, and finding a woman named ANNA JOHNSON in charge, purchased a ticket of her in "Kelly's First Grand North American Concert," to take place at Irving Hall on the 21st of September. Having purchased the ticket, Officer JUMEN arrested the woman, seized the various tickets, &c., and bore them off to Court. The woman protested she was not in the employ of KELLY, being a visitor, merely, but she was committed in default of $300 bail to answer a violation of the Lottery Laws at the Court of General Sessions.

The gift enterprise of KELLY & Co. has on several occasions before received the attention of the Police, and the paraphernalia of the business been seized, but the profits appear to be so great, that on each occasion, as soon as released on bail, KELLY has had a new lot of printing done and resumed operations as extensively as before, merely placing the date of his concert a few weeks further into the future and changing the *locale*. None of the charges against KELLY, or any of his subordinates, have as yet been brought to trial in the General Sessions.

BIGAMY, OR TRIGAMY RATHER.

FREDERICK LE HARTER, aged twenty-eight years, a production of New-Jersey, a jeweler by occupation, and claiming now to be a resident of Boston, on the 13th of September, 1859, was married to CORNELIA A. ELYEA, at Orange, N. J. With this wife he lived for some time, but finally growing tired of the monotony, went off to Boston, where he married a Miss PARROTT. With her he appears to have soon parted, returning to Jersey City, and again domiciliating himself with his first love. But he beguiled the tediousness of that life by paying his addresses at the same time to Miss MARY MATILDA THORN, No. 220 West Seventeenth-street, and finally added a third to the list of his matrimonial ventures by marrying her on the 2d of June last. A few days afterward the plea of business was set up, and the gentleman so hard to please went back to Boston, and, although it does not appear on the record, doubtless disported himself in the smiles of No. 2. During his absence an ill-wind that disproved the proverb, and absolutely blew nobody good, brought wives Nos. 1 and 3 together, and then there were scenes in plenty, and developments without number. HARTER was decoyed to the City by the wiles of No. 3, and arriving yesterday morning, was at once arrested on a warrant issued on the complaint of revengeful No. 3. Arraigned on the charge, the prisoner very naturally said he had nothing to say—how could he with these three wives?—and was committed in default of $2,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions. No. 3, a young, handsome and lady-like woman, having seen the husband in whom she has a third interest go down into the recesses of the prison, departed from the Court-room apparently conscious of a feeling of satisfaction.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

BURGLARY BY DAYLIGHT.

Mrs. EMELINE MARTIN, No. 78 Forsyth-street, made oath that on Monday afternoon, going into the parlor of her residence, she found there a man who was an entire stranger. She naturally inquired what he wanted, when he replied that he was sick and hungry and desired charity. She showed him from the house, but immediately afterward found that the front door had been unlocked with a skeleton key, and a clock valued at $35 was missing. The intruder was at once pursued and arrested, when he gave the name of HENRY LAZARUS, stating his age as 46 years and his occupation a clerk. He denied his guilt, but was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, JUSTICE.

THE FRUIT OF WATCHING.

JAMES BUTLER, living in the tenement-house at Fifty-seventh-street and First-avenue, having missed many articles from his room, which had been taken while himself and wife were away at their work, yesterday morning staid at home to watch, and very soon a cotenant, named MARGARET McCARTY, entered the room, having unlocked the door by means of a false key. She was arrested and sent to the Court of General Sessions.

PROBABLY PREVALENT.

Mr. THEODORE BERNET, proprietor of the Terrace Garden, in Third-avenue, near Fifty-eighth-street, made a statement in Court that has considerable interest to frequenters and customers of the various lager-beer saloons and other places of refreshment. Some *habitués* of the Garden, drawn thither by the fame of the concerts of THEODORE THOMAS, began to complain of being charged exorbitant prices for inferior wines and cigars, and the matter being fully investigated, it was found that one of the waiters had been doing a thriving trade. His plan of operations was, when receiving an order for a twenty cent cigar, to bring a ten cent one; or when a bottle of wine was ordered, to bring an inferior article at the superior price. Both the articles ordered and the money to pay for them passing from the responsible heads of the establishment to the guests seated at the tables through the hands of the waiter, made his operation perfectly feasible, as all he had to do was to call for an inferior article at the office, charge for the superior, and add the difference to his private resources. Owing to the solicitations of the wife of the delinquent, Mr. BERNET declined to enter a formal complaint, and the waiter thereby escaped the meshes of the law.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

FLOUR dull and declined 25c.@30c; Spring Extra, $7 50@$9. WHEAT firmer and steadier; No. 1 at $1 70@$1 71; No. 2 Spring at $1 56@$1 58. CORN dull at 95c. for No. 1, and 86c. for No. 2. OATS unsettled and declined 1½c.@2c., closing at 40½c. RYE less active and declined 3c.; sales at $1@$1 03 for No. 1; 96c.@$1 for No. 2, closing at $1 01 for No. 1. BARLEY quiet and declined 2c.@3c.; sales at $1@$1 05 for No. 2. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. BEEF CATTLE dull at $6@$6 37½ for fair Steers. LIVE HOGS dull at a decline of 10c.@15c.; common to good, $5 25@$6 25. SHEEP dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 136,000 bushels Wheat, 187,000 bushels Corn, 155,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat, 184,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The COTTON market is at a stand still; Low Middlings nominal at 26½c.; sales, 50 bales; receipts for three days, 519 bales, against 655 bales for the same time last year; exports for the same time, 2,460 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES—No transactions except at retail; prices are nominally unchanged. FLOUR—Superfine, $9@$9 75; Choice, $12@$14; the prices are nominal. CORN firm at $1 25 for White and Yellow. OATS firm, but no sales; quoted at 70c. PORK firm at $26 25. LARD quiet, but unchanged. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c.; Rib Sides, 16½c.@16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@18c.; the markets are generally dull on account of the rainy weather. Gold closed at 141. Sterling Exchange, 153@155½. New-York Sight Exchange ¼ ⅌ cent. premium.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

TOBACCO active but unchanged. HEMP inactive at $1 75@$1 80 for undressed, and $2 90 for dressed. COTTON dull. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $7 75@$8; Extra, $8 50@$8 75; Double Extra, $9@$9 50; Treble Extra, $11@$11 75; Choice, $11 12@$12 50. WHEAT has declined 5c. on the best qualities, and 5c.@10c. on Spring and low grades; Fall Red and White, $2 10@$2 30; Spring, $2 35@$2 55. CORN dull at $1 12@$1 16 for prime to fancy White and Yellow. OATS easier at 60c.@64c. BARLEY, fair old Fall, $1 25. RYE easier at $1 12@$1 12½. PROVISIONS steady, but unchanged. LARD quiet, but unchanged. WHISKY active at $2 10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 sacks; Corn, 3,200 sacks; Oats, 3,600 sacks; Barley, 275 sacks; Rye, 392 sacks.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

FLOUR steady; sales 100 bbls. White Southern Illinois at $11 50; 500 bbls. city ground at $10 for Spring; $10 50 for Amber and $12 for White. RYE FLOUR wanted; sales at $7 50. WHEAT in good demand, but millers are holding off; sales 6,000 bushels Chicago Spring per sample at $1 75. CORN dull, but firmer; sales 30,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1; 10,000 bushels per sample at 99c. OATS steady; sales 200 bushels Ohio at 55c., and 13,000 bushels Western at 65c. Other articles are unchanged. FREIGHTS firm and unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,160 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Corn, 198,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—28,000 bushels Wheat, 115,000 bushels Corn, 8,300 bushels Rye.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

COFFEE quiet and unchanged. COTTON dull and lower; Middling at 27c.@27½c. FLOUR quiet and nominally unchanged. WHEAT—Receipts better and prices declined 10c.; Choice Red, $2 35; Fair Red, $2 25@$2 30. CORN—Prime White, $1 07@$1 08; market more active; Yellow, $1 15@$1 16. OATS steady at 60c.@62c. for Prime, and choice damp ranged down to 40c. RYE—Small sales at $1 25@$1 45, as to quality. SUGAR quiet and firm; Fair to Good Refining, 11½c.@11¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Rib Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Rib, 16¾c. BULK MEATS held ¼c. higher. MESS PORK firm at $24 75 for Western, $23 50 for City. LARD unchanged. WHISKY, in bond, held at 35c., and 25c.@30c. offered; no sales.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

FLOUR dull and declined 25c.; Family, $10@$10 50. WHEAT dull and unsettled; No. 1 Red $2 10; White $2 20@$2 25. CORN in good demand and scarce at 95c. for No. 1 in bulk. OATS dull at 56c. RYE dull at $1 20. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON dull and nominal; Middling 25c. WHISKY unchanged. PROVISIONS generally firmer; BULK MEATS in good demand at 11¼c.@13¼c., closing at an advance of ¼c. BACON in good demand; sales at 12½c. for Shoulders; 15¾c.@15¾c. for Clear Rib, and 16c. for Clear Sides. LARD in good demand and scarce. BUTTER scarce at 25c.@28c. LINSEED OIL in good demand at $1 15. GOLD 141.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

FLOUR in good demand, and the market steady; sales 1,800 bbls. at $10 50@$11 for No. 1 Spring; $11 50 for Red Winter; $12 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 700 bushels choice White Canada at $2 30. CORN quiet, and no sales. OATS quiet; held at 60c.@62c. for Western to arrive. CORN MEAL $2 50 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED in good demand; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $25@$30 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—Corn 7¾c. to New-York; Lumber $3 75 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—4,500 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 56,600 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—2,277,000 feet of Lumber.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

FLOUR quiet and weak, but unchanged; Double Extras, from Winter Red Wheat, $10 50@$11; from Amber Wheat $11@$11 50; from White Wheat $12 50@$13. WHEAT dull and heavy, at a decline of 2c.; No. 1 Winter Red was offered at $2 08. CORN firm, and in good demand; sales of No. 1 Mixed, in store, at $1@$1 01, closing at the outside. OATS steady at 54c. for No. 1, in store; the receipts were large. RYE quiet and nominal at $1 10@$1 15 for No. 1, in store. BARLEY quiet and nominal at $1@$1 10 for No. 1. PETROLEUM dull, inactive and unchanged.

CAMBRIDGE, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 1,266 head. Prices have declined $1 ⅌ cwt.; extra, $11 25@$12; first quality, $10 25@$10 75; second quality, $9@$10; third quality, $7 50@$8. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts 10,161 head, being the largest supply of the season, and buyers in consequence have control of the market, and prices have declined. Sales at 2c@5c. ⅌ lb.; Spring lambs, $2@$3 50; veal calves, $5@$12.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

FLOUR dull and lower; City Double Extras $9 50@$9 75; Country do., $9 25@$9 50; Extras, $9@$9 25. WHEAT firm at $1 69 for No. 1; $1 60 for No. 2, and $1 48 for No. 3. OATS drooping, closing at 42c. for No. 1, and 41c. for No. 2. CORN firmer at 92c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS—600 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—35,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

TOBACCO—Sales 163 hhds. at full rates; Lugs, $3 80@$5; Medium Leaf to Selections, $18@$22. Superfine FLOUR dull at $7; A No. 1 New, $10@$10 50. WHEAT, $2 10@$2 16. CORN dull at $1, delivered. OATS—New, in bulk, 55c.@58c. WHISKY, in bond, nominal at 30c. MESS PORK, $23 75. LARD, 12¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c. COTTON nominal.

MEMPHIS, Tenn, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

COTTON unsettled; Strict Middling, 26c.@26¼c. CORN flat; Choice White, $1 18. CORNMEAL, $5 50@$6. OATS steady at 65c.@67c. FLOUR heavy; Superfine, $7 50@$8. PORK steady at $25 25@$26 25. BACON—Clear Sides, 17c.@17½c.; Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c. LARD—Keg and Leaf, 13¾c.@14c.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—White has declined 4c.@5c.; sales of White Michigan at $2 10@$2 11; Amber has declined 3c.; sales at $1 96; No. 1 Spring at $1 75. CORN quiet; No. 1 Wabash was held at $1@$1 01. OATS steady; sales at 46c. for No. 1. RYE was held at $1 05 for No. 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

COTTON quiet and steady. CLOVERSEED, $9@$9 25. COFFEE steady; Rio, 21c.@24½c. JAMAICA SUGAR, 11¾c.@12½c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm; Red, $2 25@$2 45. RYE, $1 67@$1 70. CORN quiet; Yellow, $1 25. OATS dull at 50c.@68c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 27.

COTTON—Heavy and declining with no sales. Middling nominally 25c. Receipts 180 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 27.

COTTON very dull, and only a few bales were sold, at irregular prices.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 27.

COTTON quiet; sales, 160 bales; receipts, 91 bales; Middlings, 25½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Aug. 27.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE are quiet at 52½c. RESIN quiet at $2 85@$6 75.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, Aug. 27.

COTTON—No sales; receipts for two days 112 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98⅝; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 52¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53⅝. Gold, 141.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Northern Light	Aug. 10	Bremen	New-York
City of Manchester	Aug. 10	Liverpool	New-York
Tripoli	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York
Atalanta	Aug. 17	London	New-York
Germania	Aug. 17	Hamburg	New-York
Hansa	Aug. 17	Bremen	New-York
Manhattan	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Palmyra	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Nebraska	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool
City of New-York	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Java	Aug. 28	Boston	Liverpool
New-York	Aug. 29	New-York	Bremen
Wm. Penn	Aug. 31	New-York	London
Erin	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Hibernia	Aug. 31	New-York	Glasgow, &c.
Fulton	Aug. 31	New-York	Havre
City of Antwerp	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Aug. 31	New-York	Hamburg

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.

America	Aug. 30	San Francisco
Arizona	Aug. 31	Aspinwall
Missouri	Aug. 29	Havana

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The Mails for Europe, via Quebec, by the *Hibernia* close Wednesday, Aug. 28, at 6 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 27—*In steamship Ville de Paris, from Havre*—Messrs. Evans, Clarendon Lamb, Samuel Hatch, Paul and servant, Hamilton, Beathe, Cyson, Branham, Meyer, Gen. and Mrs. Colton, Messrs. Rogers, Adam, family and servant, Dufour and son, Delphy Carlin, Couteux, Clement, Dr. and Mrs. O'Leary, child and servant, Mrs. Gubbin, Mrs. Donelly, Messrs. Pedrahitta, Brown, Kuffin Ordt, Connor, Reisky, Misses Morrow, Miss Wethers, Miss Choase, Mr. and Mrs. Monteith, Mr. and Mrs. Lowbat and servant, Messrs. Armstrong, Oppenheim, Eliot Cowdin, Bailey, Archbishop of Cincinnati and priest, M. Saris, Mr. Pajadat, Mr. Cantero, Mr. and Mrs. Lukemeyer, M. Wellington, two Mrs. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. Gamble, Mr. and Mrs. Chebaud and Leo Chebaud, Miss Kummer, Miss Baker, Messrs. Copping, O'Sullivan, Harbeck, Drucker, Fiot and son, Mrs. Moser, Messrs. Kordman, Pagnon, Ferisein, Andrea, Charlier and son, Penniman, Mrs. Kremer and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Kordlinger, Mr. Dodge, Col. and Mrs. Page, Mr. and Miss Coyle, Mr. Grimm, Mr. and Mrs. Kordlinger, Mr. Armenteros, Mr. Odin, Mr. and Mrs. Scheittinger, Mrs. Rauson, family and servant, Messrs. Koetzlin, Hartmann, Digglemann, Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Crompton, Miss Weston, Mr. Buel, Mr. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport and son, Mr. Sheldon, Mr. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Carlisle and maid, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Jourdan, Mr. and Mrs. Pater and son, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Field and servants, Messrs. Gelmand, Moers, Loeb, Landenheimer, Levy, MM. E. and Ch. Marsland, Mr. and Mrs. Siegel, Mrs. Braemer, Messrs. Roque, Goldschmitt, Pontonnier, Chenard, Randon, Michel, MM. Murbach, Mr. Charney, Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand, family and servant, Mrs. Bernet, Mrs. Cleret, Mr. and Mrs. Sage, Messrs. Beule, Falzen and son Macheid, Faruzzia, Constant, Thomas, Descrims, Fayolle, Lonage, Menard, Saron, Berre, Job, Alceator, Levy, Ruault, Bouron, Mrs. Fleury, Messrs. Cartieri, Cupper, Guizot, Lamhauser, Richard, Bainy, Mr. and Mrs. Corpsee, Mr. Lame, Mr. Vigus, Mr. and Mrs. Gomer, Mr. Mantock, Mrs. Vigneron and family, Mrs. Dubignon and child, John Jones, Mr. de Vestude, Mr. Spilechi, Miss Versane, Mr. Heule, Mr. Teelsohn, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Messrs. Diebold, Levy, Sorlin, Roussell, Carello, Saias, Sebesque, Mrs. Galioti and child, Messrs. Ricard, Cornnero, Somerville, Delion, Barbier, Mrs. Marqust and child, Messrs. Gartan, Curner, Rader, Hyres—Total, 215.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 22	Sun sets	6 39	Moon rises	4 1

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	6 53	Gov. Island	7 42	Hell Gate	9 0

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ships Ella Norton, Nickels, San Francisco, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Industry, Linnell, San Francisco, Geo. D. Sutton & Co.

Barks Luiva, (Brem.,) Kuhn, Buenos Ayres, L. Meyer; Eagle, Wilkinson, Marseilles, Gerhard & Norton.

Brigs Flora, (Br.,) Laprelle, Buenos Ayres, Henry De Cordova & Co.; James Crow, (Br.,) Congdon, Halifax, C. A. De Wolf; Queen of the South, Haddock, Memerara, R. J. Godwin; Persis Hinckley, Foster, Jacksonville, Simpson & Clapp; Edith, Putnam, Jacksonville, Simpson & Clapp; Golden Light, (Br.,) Ferguson, St. John, N. B., Smithers & Co.; S. Bishop, Gibson, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant & Co.

Schooners Adrian, Everett, Boston, N. S. Brown & Co.; Caroline & Cornelia, Davis, Georgetown, S. C., Dollner, Potter & Co.; George & Edgar, Smith, New-Haven, Rackett & Taylor; Horace L., Francis, New-Haven, Rackett & Taylor; N. Middleton, Newton, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; A. G. Hazard, Barsden, New-Haven, Rackett & Taylor; J. Sanderson, (Br.,) Cotter, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Etta, Russell, Brazos, Texas, O. K. King & Co.; Pilot's Bride, Brewster, Curacoa, S. W. Lewis & Co.; T. B. Smith, Bowman, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Sloop Agent, Chadwick, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Empire, Price, Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 23, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand. The brig Fanny Foulkes, for Boston, came out of New Inlet Bar in co. Aug. 24, 16 miles S. of Hatteras, passed schr. Jeremiah Simonson, hence bound S. 25th, lat. 37 20, saw schr. Albert Devereaux, bound S.

Steamship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre 15th, via Brest 17th inst., with mdse. and 215 passengers to George Mackenzie. Aug. 18 and 19, had a severe gale from S. W.

Steamship James S. Green, Platt, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand. Aug. 26, off Absecomb, saw U. S. frigate Sabine, strg. S.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Ship Archer, Power, San Francisco 106 ds., with wheat and flour to order. Was 47 ds. to Cape Horn, where encountered heavy S. and S. E. gales; 60 ds. to the parallel of Rio Janeiro, where had 13 ds. calm and northerly winds. In lat. 19 S., lon. 36 W., discovered that the main water-tank was leaking, and all the water except 75 gallons had leaked; constructed a condenser by cutting off lead pipe from the head pump, which answered well for a worm; condensed about 10 gallons per day, which was barely sufficient to supply all hands. July 26, lat. 18 30 S., lon. 3_ 30, spoke Herald of the Morning, from New-York for San Francisco, who supplied us with three casks of water, for which humane act he has the grateful acknowledgements of all on board; afterward caught plenty of rainwater, so that no suffering ensued.

Ship Aurora, Barker, San Francisco 131 ds., with wheat, &c., to Sutton & Co.

Ship St. Charles, Colley, San Francisco 115 ds., with wheat to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Magdalena, ——, Aspinwall 25 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. 21st inst., Wm. Boulen, seaman, died of congestion of the liver.

Bark Laura, Maass, of and from Bremen 25 ds., with mdse. and 231 passengers to Herman Koop & Co.

Bark Ella Adele, (of Nassau,) Alexander, Trinidad, Cuba, 15 ds., with sugar to Jos. Eneas.

Brig J. R. Nevius, (of Demerara,) Cole, Bridgeport, C. B., 25 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Harry & Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Hammond, Barbados 18 ds., with molasses to T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Cicely Helen, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Taylor, Sierra Leone, W. C. A., 32 ds., with hides, &c., to M. E. Greene & Currie.

Brig Cascatelle, (of Richmond, Me.,) Carlisle, Manzanilla 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to Edmiston Bros.

Brig Adela Laurentzen, of and from Puerto Cabello 18 ds., with hides to Boonen, Graves & Co.

Brig St. Vincent, (of Arichat,) Guion, Bridgeport, C. B., 21 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Savage, (of Penzance,) Phillips, Rio Grande 42 ds., with hides, &c., to Marsh & McCully. Sld. in co. with schr. Novelty, for New-York.

Schr. Sarah Watson, Smith, Galveston 22 ds., with cotton to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Katie Ranger, Bettsworth, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. Willie Martin, Noyes, Hartford.

SAILED—Steamship Virgo.

WIND—At sunset, S.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 27—Arr. ship Sea Gull, from Africa; brigs Maggie Rose, from St. Martins; Hatfield Brothers, from Cienfuegos; Anna D. Torrey, from Matanzas; Clara Bell, from Baltimore; schrs. Searsville, from Aquin; Albert Thomas, from New-Orleans.

Also arr. bark Charles & Edward, from Greenock; brig Rolling Wave, from Georgetown, D. C.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 24, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Nelson Harvey, Beals, Boston, for New-York; Argus Eye, Townsend, Darien, Ga., for Boston; Willie Butman, Smith, Providence, for Bangor; Charles Snow, Heath, Calais, for Providence; Wm. A. Dubusq, Crowell, Clinton, for Bangor; Albert Thomas, Rogers, Boston, for New-York; Henry Johnson, Phinney, Albany, for Boston.

25th, A. M.—Arr. brig Edwin H. Kennedy, Wilbur, from Savannah. All these vessels have sailed except the Argus Eye, Wm. H. Dubusq and Ed. H. Kennedy.

P. M.—Arr. schr. Caroline C. Smith, Bassett, Philadelphia, for Lynn; Choctaw, Calais, for New-Haven; John Valkingham, Jonesport, for New-York; Mary D. Cranmer, Cranmer, Salisbury, for Philadelphia; brig James Grant, Phiney, St. John's, for New-York; G. F. Tompkins, Ruis, Warters, Hilsbury, for Newark; Chicotte, Carter, do. do.; schrs. Warrenton, Lord, Ellsworth, for New-York; Sea Queen, Calais, for Pawtucket; Rising Sun, Jones, for New-York; brigs Elias Dudley, Cooms, Bangor, for New-York; Baltimore, Dick, Calais, for Philadelphia; schrs. Willie Derbey, French, for New-York; Concord, for Brookhaven; Petrel, Custis, Ellsworth, for New-York; brigs Tangent, Rich, Calais, do.; Rising Sun, Jones, for Delaware Breakwater; Frances First, Bennett, from Long Island; Wm. Jones, Emery, Calais, for New-York; Maggie J. Chadwick, Chadwick, Calais, for New-York; Emily Grant, Ellsworth, for New-York; Gen. Peavey, of Lubec, Hepsibah, Lunt, Newport, for Bangor; Island Home, Vinalhaven, for Fortress Monroe; brig Nancy Hagan, Bunker, Bangor, for New-York; Wm. Flint, Post, Wilmington, Del.; brig Wm. A. Dressel, Hatch, Bangor, for Philadelphia; Alligator, Robbins, Calais, for New-York; Gilman D. King, Ashford, do. do.; sloop W. French, of Clinton.

26th, A. M., light winds and calms.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 24, ships George Hurlbut, Masson, from Liverpool for New-York; Francis P. Sage, Cronk, do. do.; Prinz Albert, from Hamburg for do.; Wyoming, from Liverpool for Philadelphia; bark Kildare, Evans, Cuxhaven, for New-York; brig Nevius, for New-York.—(All by pilot-boat Francis Perkins, No. 13.)

Foreign Ports.

At Laguarya, Aug. 8, bark White Wing, for Puerto Cabello, to load for New-York.

At Rio Grande, July 15, brig Ada, for New-York, ldg.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffee, sugars, flour and all kinds of provisions, at the celebrated grocery store of THOS. R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York. Call, save your money, and see for yourselves.

ALL LOSSES BY LOTTERY OR POLICY can be recovered without charge or expense by applying at the office of the Society for the Suppression of Gambling, No. 24 Duane-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 41, Aug. 27, 1867.
19, 64, 41, 62, 76, 33, 7, 52, 43, 14, 35, 50, 71.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 42, Aug. 27, 1867.
39, 55, 70, 41, 32, 14, 6, 53, 8, 44, 54, 66, 9.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 322, Aug. 27, 1867.
77, 69, 11, 18, 63, 35, 47, 55, 65, 53, 26, 46, 37.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 323, Aug. 27, 1867.
26, 38, 28, 1, 17, 63, 21, 73, 61, 29, 31.

BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready.
Morning Capital Prize, $7,000, $6,000, $5,000.
Evening Capital Prize, $30,000, $20,000, $18,000.
Circulars sent, prizes cashed, and all orders attended to by addressing McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 505, Aug. 27, 1867.
49, 68, 76, 13, 34, 29, 73, 52, 42, 25, 41, 71, 30, 62.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 506, Aug. 27, 1867.
32, 64, 38, 72, 55, 76, 47, 43, 17, 23, 67, 8, 59.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 429, Aug. 27, 1867.
7, 15, 45, 61, 60, 67, 76, 42, 22, 8, 53, 70, 44, 26.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 430, Aug. 27, 1867.
26, 14, 58, 18, 5, 39, 41, 69, 77, 38, 31, 22, 74.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given.
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